PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Flaxseed Oil and White Lead,
Of the best brands, sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, at the very lowest rates. Remember the place.

Nos. 80 and 81 Water Street,
Will be offered at Auction on Thursday, January 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M. See advertisement of John D. Bailey & Bro., Auctioneers, in another column.

Central Skating Park.
The Young Ladies' Tournament—which was to come off to-day, is postponed until Friday next at 2½ o'clock. On Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, the great exciting contest will take place among the fastest skaters for a splendid pair of New York Club skates.

Try Them—Buy Them.
Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

Hot Air Registers and Ventilators.
A large assortment of best qua lity, at lowest prices, constantly on hand and for sale by Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

Fine Grates.
Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., Nos. 23 Liberty street. SMW

Trunks, Trunks.
At John Ball's, No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

Hot Air Furnaces
The best and finest furnace in this country is sold and put up in the best manner by Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

Hot Air Furnaces
And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co., 23 Liberty street. SMW

Buy the Best
Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

Interesting to Plumbers
We are now making a Circulating Bath Boiler of best quality, and you can save at least the cost of freight by buying them of Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

Parlor Stoves,
Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Venters, Summer Fronts &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 23 Liberty street. SMW

Loaf Tobacco.
HAVANA, YARA, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Circulating Bath Boilers
Manufactured and for sale at lowest Eastern prices, saving freight. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

The Celebrated
Triumph Co k Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 23 Liberty street. SMW

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The building on the corner of Elm and Second streets, Cincinnati, occupied by the Cincinnati Chair Makers' Union, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss about ten thousand dollars. Insured.

In the suit in the Boston Courts against John Leighton, instituted by the Franklin Mining Company, for misappropriation of funds in certain transactions in which the Company was interested, the jury found a verdict for the Company, assessing damages at $10,000.

The City Councils of Columbus have passed an ordinance to build a water works, which is to be submitted to the voters of the city.

A Lewistown, Maine, dispatch of yesterday says: The woolen mills at Readville, largely owned by A. P. Morrill, have been obliged to suspend operations on account of low water. Other mills in this State have suspended for the same reason. All the mills in this city are running as usual.

Numerous protests have been received at the Treasury Department against the new measures adopted to prevent smuggling on the borders of Maine. The smuggled goods seized there last year were valued at over sixty thousand dollars. The smugglers, poor fellows, cannot operate successfully, owing to the restrictions of the department, and this hardship they protest against.

A fire in Westerly, Rhode Island, Monday night, destroyed Ripley & Brunning's building, containing a grocery store, and Masonic Hall. Also, Lewis Brothers' factory, dwelling house and stable, and a dwelling house belonging to Miss Niles Potter. The total loss is about $20,000; partially insured.

It is announced in Havana that one Rafael sailed thence in the steamer "Moro Castle," for New York, to issue bonds for Santa Anna, to enable the latter to prosecute his plans against the Mexican Government in Yucatan.

A great religious demonstration is to take place at the French Cathedral at Montreal, before the departure of the Canadian corps of Pontificial Zouaves, on the occasion of blessing the banners. All the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec and Ontario are expected to be present.

The South Carolina Constitutional Convention was occupied Monday in receiving and hearing resolutions, all of which were referred to the proper committees. The first important subject to come before the Convention will probably be a report of the Committee providing for the payment of the members and officers. Among the resolutions is one that all State Institutions, Universities, Colleges and Public Schools shall throw open their doors to negroes; another resolution declares that negroes should be admitted to all hotels and places of public entertainment on the same terms as whites. Propositions to relieve the people from indebtedness are abundant.

The American House at Janesville, Wisconsin, was burned yesterday. Loss $12,000; partially insured.

T. R. O'Conner, a school teacher in Richfield, Minnesota, was put off the cars for failing to pay the extra ten cents exacted for not procuring a ticket, and frozen to death.

Joseph Behr was arrested in Memphis yesterday, while serving on the United States Jury, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, on a charge of obtaining twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods of A. L. Lacroix, of St. Louis, under false pretenses.

A Havana special, of the 20th, says: The publication of the sale at St. Thomas was unofficial, as the authorities refused to give the details on the subject. The Danish Consul at New York has telegraphed to the Captain of the corvette Dagmar that Secretary Seward's reply was satisfactory, and that the President of the United States had sent the treaty to the Senate for ratification.

BY MAILS.

The articles of association of the Terre Haute Iron Works of Turner, Glover & Co., were filed at the office of the Secretary of State on Saturday. The company has a capital stock of $120,000, and will manufacture iron and nails at Terre Haute. The following persons have been elected directors: George Turner, Joshua E. Glover, Joseph S. Glover, Jasper Morgan, Benjamin Wilhelm and William Crawford.

Portland has completely risen from the ashes of the great fire of 1866. A Portland newspaper says that "a new city has grown up amidst the ruins; large and elegant warehouses now occupy waste places of but two years ago, equalling in magnitude and extent those of any city on the continent. Capitalists are coming in and investing their means to help enrich and populate our fair city."

In explanation of the dispatch recently sent from Ottawa to the newspapers of this country, stating that the guard around the Parliament buildings had been trebled, leaving it to be inferred that it was through fear of Fenians, a Montreal paper says the fact is that a watch has been established during the recess of Parliament, where there was none while it was in session.

London is profiting by the war between the grocers and the licensed victuallers. The former sell wine and spirits cheaper than their rivals, who in turn put down the price of tea, sugar and other groceries. Housekeepers are profiting by this state of things, and show their impartiality by buying groceries of the publicans and liquors of the grocers.

Mrs. Bowsher, accused of murdering her three children at Upper Sandusky, has been unable to find bail in $8,000, and is consequently in jail; and the editor of the local paper, mentioning the fact that "Jeff. Davis is filling the position of an honored and respected citizen, instead of the grave of the most villainous traitor since Adam sinned," finds therein occasion to commend Mrs. Bowsher's case "to the tender consideration of Horace Greeley," and adds: "If he will confer a small fraction of the sympathy which he so cheerfully bestowed on Jeff. Davis, she will be restored to liberty and her helpless babe until Court sits."

The number of hides shipped from Texas last year is estimated at 2,000,000, and their value at $4,000,000, of which $600,000 are expended in Houston alone. In some parts of Texas, off the lines of railroads and apart from the towns, the hides of cattle are not saved, and one stock raiser is mentioned who has never sold a single hide from the hundreds of beeves killed on his premises.

Juries in England have some privileges not accorded to those in this country. In a recent case at Chester a bill of five pounds for liquor and cigars consumed by the jurors was allowed by the court.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1868. NO. 111.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

FEDERAL OFFICERS IN TEXAS.

Bill to Regulate Appointments.

Arrest of Americans in Great Britain.

Bill to Fund the Public Debt.

Passage of Reconstruction Bill

Kentucky Contested Election Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1868.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the citizens of Texas, complaining that many of the federal office holders in that State are non-residents, and as a general thing not in sympathy with the Union men, but favoring the policy of the administration. The memorialists ask the Senate not to confirm these appointments, and state that there are numbers of loyal Texans who are competent to fill their positions. Mr. Sumner asked that the petition be laid on the table for the present. He had hesitated whether he should not present it in executive session, but had finally concluded to offer it in open session, as it treated of a political matter.

Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment, enacting that after the passage of this act, no general or special agents, by whatever name or designation they may be known, of the President or of any of the Departments, Bureaus or branches of the Government, shall be appointed except such as are duly authorized by statutes, specifying the character, number and salaries of agents so authorized to be employed. The term of office of all general and special agents named in the preceding section, lawfully employed at the time of the passage of this act, shall expire within thirty days after such passage, and hereafter every such agent shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, introduced a bill to fund the public debt, and amend the National Banking law. A synopsis of this measure has already been published in these dispatches. It was referred.

Mr. Conness, of California, introduced a concurrent resolution directing the President to inquire whether American citizens had been arrested by Great Britain for acts committed in this country, and if so to demand their release. He gave notice that he would call the subject up at an early day.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, reported a bill to relieve Governor Patton, of Alabama, from political disabilities. No action was taken upon it.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, to a seat in the Senate, but no action was taken.

The great portion of to-day's proceedings of the House was occupied by the passage of the supplemental Reconstruction bill. All amendments were voted down, and the bill passed by a party vote, Cary, of Ohio, voting with the Democrats in the negative. Thaddeus Stevens make a three minutes' speech, in which he said that he did not see that the present bill would add any to the efficiency of the laws already passed on reconstruction. The bill, after its passage, was sent to the Senate, and laid aside for future action. It will meet with considerable opposition from certain Republican Senators.

Mr. Dawes reported, from the Committee on Elections, a resolution declaring that John Young Brown having given aid and comfort to the enemies of the country, was not entitled to a seat in this house as a representative from the Second District of Kentucky; that Mr. Smith, the contestant, not having received a majority of the votes cast, was not entitled either, and directed the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the Second Representative District of Kentucky. Laid over.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of Texas against the confirmation to office of non-residents. Tabled at his request.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of members of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, asking Congress to authorize and establish provisional governments in the South. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition, with the proceedings of meetings of citizens of St. Anthony Falls, referring to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to fund the public debt, and moved that it be printed. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution that WHEREAS, it was stated that American citizens had been deprived of liberty upon suspicion or conspiracy to violate the commission of overt acts of hostility against the peace of the British Government and who reas, the first duty of a State is to protect its citizens against hostile acts of foreign nations; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be directed to cause an investigation, and if such persons are found to be guilty of no such overt act, then to demand their immediate release, and if necessary to call out such portion of the land and naval forces as may be necessary to enforce such demand.

Laid on the table.

Mr. CONNESS gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether James A. Seddon, lately pardoned by the President, was Secretary of War of the Confederacy any portion of the time when Henry Wirz was Keeper of the Andersonville prison, and practiced cruelties resulting in the death of many Union soldiers; also, how many Union soldiers died there from starvation at that time. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the payment of bounties to soldiers under the act of 1866, which, after some discussion, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART called up a bill to remove disabilities under the reconstruction act of Gov. Patton, of Alabama. He read a recommendatory letter from Gen. Pope, and claimed that the Governor was one of those who had manifested a desire to maintain the government.

Mr. HOWARD argued that Congress could not legislate upon every individual case brought before them. The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The House bill for the appointment of a commission to examine and report upon spirit meters was taken up. The question was on an amendment by the Committee on Finance, providing that the present commission of the Academy of Science shall be added to the commission.

After some debate, Mr. HOWARD called for the order of the day, and the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Phillip F. Thomas, member elect from Maryland, upon taking the oath. Mr. Howard spoke at some length against the resolution.

Mr. MORTON made an elaborate speech against the admission of Thomas, whom he believed one of the original conspirators, and who would have been in the rebellion but that Maryland had been unexpectedly constrained to remain in the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in favor of the admission of Mr. Thomas, and Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, and Stewart against it.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that he would press a vote to-morrow.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to fund the public debt and amend the banking laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates and other outstanding indebtedness payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and pay out such notes as were authorised by the act of February 25th, 1862, provided their whole amount shall not at any time exceed forty hundred millions of dollars, including those already issued, except in cases hereafter specified. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds to an amount sufficient to cover all existing obligations, which are to bear interest at not more than three and a half per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in coin, to bodies in fifty years, but redeemable in ten years after date at the pleasure of the Government. They are to be exchanged at not less than par value for any bond, certificate, note or other evidence of indebtedness of the United States, except legal tender notes, which are not to be funded until decided by Congress, and the new bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority.

Section third provides that the limit of three hundred millions in the amount of circulating notes shall be removed, and that any National Bank may receive eighty per cent., on the value of new bonds deposited with the Treasurer in notes for circulation, provided this does not exceed seventy per cent. on its paid up capital. The existing banks are required to substitute bonds of the new issue for those now deposited to an equal amount, bearing the same relation to circulation and capital as required by this section in case of new banks, under penalty of forfeiture of old bonds, and winding up their affairs by the Comptroller of the Currency, in which case their notes are to be paid by a sufficient amount of legal tender notes, which may be issued in excess of the four hundred millions heretofore authorized; but if the amount of United States notes and national bank notes together shall all exceed seven hundred millions, the bonds deposited by the banks may be divided from time to time by the Treasurer of the amount of their outstanding notes in United States notes.

The fourth section provides for the creation of a sinking fund by the retention of two-seventenths of the interest accruing on bonds deposited to secure circulating notes, in consideration of which the capital of the banks to the extent of the same is invested in bonds so deposited, all shares of stock therein, and their circulating notes shall be exempted from national, State and municipal taxation.

The bill further provides that from July 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, one-eighth part, and after the last date one-fourth part of the in port duties may be paid in United States notes; also, that whenever the amount of national bank notes shall exceed three hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the advice and consent of a majority of the following named persons, viz: the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, shall retire an amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the whole amount of circulating and legal tender notes shall not exceed seven hundred millions, until the legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

The supplementary reconstruction bill came from the House and was referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported on the contested case from the Second District of Kentucky. The report closes with the following resolutions.

Resolved, That John Young Brown having voluntarily given aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to take the oath of office as a representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, or to hold a seat.

Resolved, That Samuel E. Smith, not having received a majority of votes cast for a representative in this House, from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, is not entitled to a seat.

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation in this House from the Second Congressional District.

Mr. KERR presented a minority report. The matter was laid on the table for future action.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to devise some measure by which distilled spirits of American manufacture may be exported under the law.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. BUTLER to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted: yeas 76, nays 79, so the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER offered his amendment, giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Convention, and then moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendments on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM yesterday were agreed to without discussion.

Mr. BUTLER explained his amendment, and Messrs. STEVENS and KELLEY advocated it.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was rejected, yeas 55, nays 112.

The bill was then passed, 124 to 45.

The following is the vote on Mr. BUTLER'S amendment:

YEAS.

Allison,	Ela,	Mullins,
Anderson,	Ferry,	Mann,
Arnold,	Fields,	Newcomb,
Ashley, Nevada;	Gravelly,	Perham,
Ashley, Ohio;	Harding,	Raum,
Baker,	Higby,	Sphenck,
Broomall,	Hunter,	Shanks,
Butler,	Judd,	Stevens, Pa.;
Cake,	Julian,	Taylor,
Cary,	Kelley,	Thomas,
Churchill,	Kelsey,	Trimble, Tenn.;
Clarke, Ohio;	Kitchen,	Van Horn, Mo.;
Clarke, Kan.;	Lawrence, O.;	Van Wyck,
Cobb,	Logan,	Ward, Pa.;
Coburn,	Loughridge,	Williams, Ind.;
Donnelly,	Maynard,	Wilson,
Ela,	McClurg,	Windom—53.
Eckley,	Mercur,	

NAYS.

Archer,	Haight,	Pile,
Axtell,	Haley,	Plants,
Bailey,	Holman,	Poland,
Baker,	Hooper,	Paisley,
Baldwin,	Hopkins,	Pomeroy,
Barnes,	Hotchkiss,	Price,
Bankson,	Hubbard, Iowa,	Pyne,
Beaman,	Hubbard, W. Va.,	Robertson,
Beck,	Hulburd,	Ross,
Benjamin,	Hutburd,	Sawyer,
Benton,	Humphrey,	Scofield,
Bingham,	Ingersoll,	Stiggreaves,
Blaine,	Jenckes,	Smith,
Boutwell,	Johnson,	Spalding,
Boyer,	Jones,	Starkweather,
Brooks,	Kerr,	Stevenson, N. H.;
Broomall,	Ketchum,	Stewart,
Buckland,	Knott,	Stone,
Burr,	Kounte,	Taber,
Chandler,	Lincoln,	Trimble, Ky.;
Cook,	Marshall,	Trowbridge,
Cullom,	Marvin,	Twitchell,
Dawes,	McCarthy,	Upson,
Dixon,	Miller,	Van Aernam,
Dixon,	Moore,	VanAuken,
Dodge,	Moorhead,	Van Horn, N. Y.;
Eggleston,	Mortimer,	Van rumpp,
Eldridge,	Morrell,	Washburn, Wis;
Elliot,	Myers,	Washburne, Ill;
Farnsworth,	Nelson,	Washburn, Ind.;
Ferris,	Nicholson,	Welker,
Frey,	O'Neill,	Williams, Pa;
Garfield,	Orth,	Wilson, Iowa;
Getz,	Paine,	Wilson, O;
Glossbrenner,	Peters,	Woodbridge,
Goldsby,	Phelps,	Woodward,
Grinnell,	Pike,	Woodward—122.
Grover,		

The following is the vote on the reconstruction bill:

YEAS.

Allison,	Gravelly,	Pike,
Ames,	Griswold,	Pile,
Anderson,	Halsey,	Platt,
Arnold,	Harding,	Poland,
Ashley, Nev;	Higby,	Paisley,
Ashley, O;	Hooper,	Pomeroy,
Bailey,	Hopkins,	Price,
Baker,	Hubbard, Iowa;	Raum,
Baldwin,	Hubbard, W. Va;	Robertson,
Banks,	Hurlburd,	Sawyer,
Bankson,	Hunter,	Schenck,
Benjamin,	Ingersoll,	Scofield,
Benton,	Jenckes,	Sloan,
Bingham,	Judd,	Shanks,
Blaine,	Julian,	Smith,
Blair,	Kelley,	Spalding,
Boutwell,	Kelsey,	Starkweather,
Broomall,	Ketchum,	Stevenson,
Buckland,	Kitchen,	Stevens, N. H;
Burr,	Kounte,	Taylor,
Case,	Lawrence, O;	Thomas,
Churchill,	Lincoln,	Trimble, W Va;
Clark, O;	Logan,	Trowbridge,
Clark, Kan;	Loughridge,	Twitchell,
Cobb,	Marshall,	Upson,
Coburn,	Marvin,	Van Aernam,
Cook,	Maynard,	Van Horn, N Y;
Cullom,	McCarthy,	Van Horn, Mo;
Dawes,	McClurg,	Van Wyck,
Dixon,	Mercur,	Ward,
Dixon,	Miller,	Washburn, Wis;
Dodge,	Moore,	Washburn, Ind;
Donnelly,	Moorhead,	Washburne, Ill;
Eckley,	Morrell,	Washburn, Mass;
Eggleston,	Mullins,	Welker,
Eldridge,	Myers,	Williams, Pa;
Ela,	Newcomb,	Wilson, Iowa;
Elliot,	O'Neill,	Wilson, O;
Farnsworth,	Orth,	Windom,
Ferris,	Paine,	Woodbridge,
Ferry,	Perham,	Woodward,
Fields,	Peters,	Woodward—125.

NAYS.

Adams,	Golladay,	Niblack,
Archer,	Grover,	Nicholson,
Axtell,	Haight,	Pendle,
Barnes,	Holman,	Pruyn,
Barnum,	Hotchkiss,	Robinson,
Beck,	Hubbard, Conn;	Ross,
Boyer,	Humphrey,	Stiggreaves,
Brooks,	Johnson,	Stewart,
Burr,	Jones,	Stone,
Cary,	Kerr,	Taber,
Chanler,	Knott,	Trimble, Ky.;
Eldridge,	Marshall,	Van Auken,
Fox,	McCrunick,	Van Trump,
Getz,	Morrissey,	Wood,
Grosbrenner,	Mungen,	Woodward, 45.

Announcements were made that Mr. Morrill was paired off with Mr. Randall, and Mr. Morgan and Ladlin were absent, the latter on account of the serious illness of his brother.

The following is the reconstruction bill as passed:

Be it enacted, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas, there is no civil State Governments republican in form, and that no valid rights to such governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State Governments either by the Executive or Judicial power or authority of the United States.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to detail, if deemed necessary, upon each officer in command within the several military departments within said several States.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the provisional governments within the said several disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which, by said several laws above mentioned, are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States; and so much of said laws, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail the military commanders to said military departments, or to remove civil officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the Army or Navy of the United States to assist by force in the execution of either of said provisional governments in said disorganized States. No order, proclamation or authority of the United States as provided in this act shall be valid which fails to conform to this act.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army made in pursuance of this act, and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or wilful neglect of any person to issue any order or do any act required by this act or other acts to which this act is additional and supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be a misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding $5,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict herewith is inconsistent with this provisions of the act are hereby repealed.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of 10-40 bonds issued through the Treasury Department since the last of October, 1867, to persons who are not, by the amount of commissions paid, &c.; also, the reasons which, in the opinion of the Secretary, rendered it expedient to withdraw so large an amount of currency from the business of the country; also what action has been taken concerning the withdrawal of 5-20 bonds held by the United States Treasurer to secure the circulation of National banks, and the substitution therefor of 10-40 bonds. Adopted.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, for the relief of all classes of destitution in the South, the dessicated potatoes and dessicated mixed vegetables as have accumulated during the war, and are not now needed for the use of the army. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in the executive departments to one year, was slightly amended and passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Postoffice Committee, reported back the bill for the erection of a building at Peoria for a Postoffice and Internal Revenue office, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also reported a bill empowering the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to build and maintain bridges across the navigable waters on its route, and declaring the railroad and bridges a post route. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also reported a bill authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to build and operate a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river between Lacrosse and a point opposite in Minnesota, such bridge to be a post road.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said he would like to offer an amendment to repeal the clause legalizing the Clinton bridge, as he desired to show the influence brought to bear on the House last Congress by the Chairman of the Post office Committee, Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to allow the amendment to be offered. The bill passed.

The SPEAKER presented certain papers from the Secretary of War, connected with the right of way across the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth by several railroad companies. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature for a grant of lands to aid in building a wagon road from Chippewa Falls to Ashland. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a memorial of the Dakota Legislature for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth of Cheyenne River, Dakota. Referred to the same Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills, memorials, &c., and had them referred to Committees.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the bill to amend the act regulating fees and costs to Clerks, Marshals and Attorneys of United States Courts. Laid on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Marshal for the District of Columbia.

After an animated discussion by Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Marshall, Holman and Julian, against, and Lawrence, of Ohio, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Woodbridge, in favor of the bill,

On motion of Mr. ORTH, the bill was laid on the table—yeas 85, nays 61.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee on the bill to suspend further contracts for the currency, reported that the committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment, and agree to the House bill with the following amendment: "But nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes, and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount."

The report was agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN, from the conference committee on the cotton tax bill, reported that they had not been able to agree. The House then ordered another conference committee.

Messrs. Schenck Moorhead and Beck were appointed.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

Pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Shanesville Safe Robbery---Conviction and Sentence of the Thieves---Snow Storm---Address by Hon. A. G. Taurman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 21, 1868.

Three of the men engaged in the late Shanesville safe robbery have been tried and sentenced to the penitentiary, as follows: J. H. Spencer and Charles Barry, each three years, and Charles Hall one year. The latter had confessed and implicated others, and his sentence was made light on that account. It has since been ascertained that he was but a short time out of the penitentiary. The trial of J. Pendleton and John Eiches, of Richmond county, accomplices, will take place soon.

George Fisher, the fireman injured by falling from a locomotive while in motion near Crestline, Friday last, is getting better, with strong hopes of recovery.

Quite a snow storm prevailed last night and this morning. About six inches fell in this vicinity. The trains were detained but little.

Hon. A. G. Thurman addressed a large meeting of Democrats in the court house this evening.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

A New Yorker Garrotted and Robbed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., January 21, 1868.

A New Yorker, while going from the hotel to the depot in this place, last evening, was garrotted and robbed of his pocket-book, watch, &c. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

MISSISSIPPI.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

JACKSON, MISS., January 20.—In the Convention to-day resolutions were adopted asking Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau until reconstruction is completed; to appoint a committee to wait upon and urge General Gillem to issue an order prohibiting sheriffs of the State from enforcing any sales under execution until further orders.

A lengthy ordinance of elections and qualifications of officers and others was offered and referred to the Committee on Suffrage. The following are its main features: No person shall be deemed qualified to vote who has ever been in armed hostility against the United States or the authorities thereof; ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in such hostility, or ever in any manner adhered to the enemies thereof, foreign or domestic, except under overwhelming compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States of America; ever left his State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment and draft in the military service of the United States; ever, in order to escape the performance of duty in the military of this State, enrolled himself or caused himself to be enrolled as a disloyal sympathizer, or having ever voted at any election held by the people of this State or any other of the United States, or having held office in this State or in any of the United States, shall thereafter have sought and received under claim of allegiance protection from any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the army of the United States; and no such person be capable of holding in this State any office of trust and profit under its authority, or of being an officer, counsel, or manager of any public corporation now existing or hereafter established by its authority, or acting as professor or teacher in any educational institution, corporate or any other school, sustained in whole or in part by the funds provided by law. Every elector shall take and subscribe to an oath of loyalty, which shall embrace the substance of the foregoing; promise to discountenance and oppose all plans for the dissolution of the Government, and be loyal and faithful citizens of the United States, and to accept the civil and political equality of all men, irrespective of race and color.

After the adoption of the constitution, all State, county and municipal officers, members of the General Assembly and Judges shall subscribe said oath. Any person who shall be summoned to serve on the grand or petit jury shall take the oath in open court. Any person exercising the functions specified without having taken the oath shall on conviction be punished with a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months, or both. Whoever takes said oath falsely shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of perjury, and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years. Every male citizen of the United States, without regard to race or color, over twenty-one years of age, who is not disqualified under the provisions of the constitution, having complied with this law in other respects, is a qualified elector.

JACKSON, January 21.—In the Convention to-day, an ordinance instructing the Legislature to establish a house of correction for juvenile offenders, and provide means for their mental and moral training was referred.

Resolutions were introduced validating all marriage licenses and all deeds, bonds and mortgages, &c., acknowledged by proper officers since 1861; that dog, gun, and poll taxes are oppressive to poor whites and freedmen, and that no property except wearing apparel shall be exempt from execution for debt. Referred.

The ordinance for the dissolution of the proceedings of the Covention of three radical papers of the State was considered, and the first section referred to the Finance Committee.

The printers of the *Journal*, the official organ of the Convention, are on a strike in consequence of non-payment.

HAVANA,

Arrival of Troops---Earthquake---Fighting at Sisal.

HAVANA, January 20.—The Spanish mail steamer has arrived from Cadiz with 400 troops for this island.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th inst. It was, however, of short duration.

The steamer Marcella has arrived from Vera Cruz. She passed Sisal on the 17th inst. There were four war steamers blockading the port. The fighting between the rebels on shore and the national war vessels continued. No communication with the shore was allowed. The Mexican Government had chartered the American steamer Georgia to convey troops, &c., to Yucatan.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

LOCAL BILLS PRESENTED.

Connellsville Bill Passed in Committee.

Prospects of Free Railroad Law.

Col. T. A. Scott Withdraws his Objections.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

The Company Has Violated its Charter.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 20, 1868.

The House Railroad Committee met this afternoon and by a majority vote agreed to report back to the House, without amendment, the Connellsville and Free Railroad bills. This is another triumph for both these measures and vindicates Speaker Davis from the charges of his enemies.

The Senate Railroad Committee also met at three P. M., to hear the views of Colonel T. A. Scott and Senator Bigham on the Free Railroad law. It is said Colonel Scott has abandoned the objectionable features urged by him last year, and if he is sincere, which is not doubted, in his views before the Committee to-day, there don't appear to be any difficulty in securing the passage of a liberal Free Railroad law at this session.

J. R.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1868.

The bill for the restoration of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company's charter passed the House Committee on Railroads to-day, by a vote of eleven to ten. The Senate Committee has already reported a similar bill.

In the Senate, Monday evening, the following bills relative to Allegheny county were presented by Mr. Errett: Act authorizing the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company to sell or lease a portion of their road, and to change their name to Union Passenger Railway. Also, one incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway Company.

Yesterday in the Senate a supplementary act to authorize the sale of the property of any incorporated company upon the bonds secured by a mortgage given by it with like effect as if sold upon the mortgage, was laid over on the third reading. This applies to oil, coal, railroad, and other corporations, being supplementary to the act of April 10, 1867. This is considered an important bill, and will meet with much opposition.

In the House on Monday, Mr. Riddle read in place the following bills relative to Allegheny county:—An act annexing the lands of Wm. H. Sutton, in Chartiers township. An act relative to titles to real estate. An act to prohibit the catching and killing of game in Scott township. An act repealing an act to prevent cattle, horses and swine running at large in Robinson and Chartiers townships. An act authorizing the school directors of the borough of Bellevue to borrow money and levy a tax. Mr. Smith, an act to repeal an act to compel railroads and other corporations to pay counsel fees. An act to incorporate the United German Insurance Company. Mr. Hickman, an act proposing certain amendments to the Constitution, fixing the mileage of members of the Legislature, and in favor of manhood suffrage.

Yesterday in the House, Mr. Day read in place a supplement to an act to incorporate the Monongahela Valley Railroad. Mr. Thorn one to enable Insurance Companies in this Commonwealth to transact business in other States.

After transacting some business of no general interest, the House adjourned.

The ministers of Harrisburg held a meeting Monday evening, and sent a communication to the Speaker of the House, giving it as their opinion that the State should employ a Chaplain.

To Western Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, January 21.—Attorney General Brewster to-day sent to the Pennsylvania Senate a report relative to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, setting forth that the Company was violating its charter by not completing the road to Erie, and that a writ of *quo warranto* will consequently lie. The report

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is *the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE House of Representatives yesterday passed, without amendment, the new Reconstruction bill, the vote being 123 ayes to 45 nays. Its fate in the Senate, as we have before stated, is thought to be doubtful.

THE snow storm which set in late Monday night spread over a wide extent of country, and in some parts was the heaviest of the season. As a consequence some of the trains were put behind time.

IT gives us sincere pleasure to be able to state that the bill for the restoration of the Connellsville Railroad Charter was adopted by the House Railroad Committee at Harrisburg yesterday by a vote of eleven to ten.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BREWSTER, on behalf of Governor GEARY, has accepted the challenge of Judge ALLISON in his recent address to the Philadelphia Grand Jury. The point is involved in the setting at liberty, by the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia, of two convicts whose terms of imprisonment do not expire until July next. In other words, the Philadelphia Judges have exercised pardoning power which the Governor claims can be exercised only by himself. In order to test the question the Attorney General has caused to be served on the officers of the Philadelphia prison notice that in no event must they discharge either of the aforesaid convicts before their terms expire, "unless pardoned by the Governor or by virtue of an order made by the Supreme Court of the State upon a writ of *habeas corpus* being issued." It is understood that the question will at once be brought before the Supreme Court. The interest attaching to it is not confined to Philadelphia.

GOVERNOR ORR'S suggestion, in his address to the South Carolina Convention, concerning suffrage, illustrates the advancement which has been made in that State and the South generally on that question. His proposition is that there shall be equal suffrage, without reference to color or former condition, restricted only by a property or educational qualification: and in this connection he recommends a poll tax to provide for the education of all. In view of the former relations of the white and black population in South Carolina, these recommendations are liberal and give evidence of sound statesmanship. Few reflecting men will contend that under ordinary circumstances they would not meet the case; and but for the necessity of conferring the ballot on the blacks, growing out of the spirit of antagonism evinced in the South generally towards the late slave population, further than this few would have thought of going. Let that spirit be abated, or, better still, disappear altogether, and no reason will exist for declining Governor ORR's proposition.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

We have steadily advocated this measure as being deeply important to the prosperity of the commonwealth, but in no sectional or local spirit, and we are sure that in this we reflect the feeling of the business community of this city. Locally, we do not see that Pittsburgh can derive any special benefit from the Free Railroad Law. Had it been enacted several years ago we would have secured an independent competing road to Cleveland, but if—as is generally believed—the Pennsylvania Central Road has made terms with Governor TOD, it cannot longer help us in that matter. Nevertheless, as bound up with the prosperity of other parts of the Commonwealth, we are strenuous for the passage of the act. Sooner or later it will give to Philadelphia a new route to the West, and tree that city and the parts of the State through which it may pass, from the present thraldom.

What we in Allegheny and the southwestern counties want, and must have, is simple justice in the matter of the Connellsville Railroad. The act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania which took away the corporate rights of the Connellsville Company for the purpose of giving them to another corporation, was simply infamous. Wherever the fact is known, it stands in the sight of all men as a foul blot upon the fame of the Commonwealth. It has done more than anything else to make the Legislature of Pennsylvania a by-word and a scorn throughout the length and breadth of the land. The present Legislature cannot relieve itself from the odium of corruption which its predecessors earned until by the restoration of the Connellsville charter its members have proven themselves more worthy of the trust reposed in them by the people.

Aside from the question of simple justice due to the Connellsville Company, a sound State policy demands the restoration of this charter. The people of Allegheny and the southern counties desire to extend the railroad into the heart of a region which abounds in untold wealth of mines and forests, the development of which cannot but contribute vastly to the general wealth of the Commonwealth. For reasons well known to the power which has controlled past Legislatures for our oppression, the passage of a Free Railroad Law will not help us in this matter. We must not suffer ourselves to be deluded or cheated in our zeal for its passage out of that which is so important to us locally, as well as to the whole State. Let our members of the Legislature stand shoulder to shoulder with Philadelphia and the middle counties in the enactment of a Free Railroad Law, but let them insist on the restoration of the franchises of the Connellsville Company. We venture the confident prediction that if the obstacles in the way of the Connellsville Company shall be promptly removed, it will in a very few years form a connection with the Reading Road via Sherman Valley, and thus give a better route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, than that of the Pennsylvania Road or any other which can be constructed.

PHILADELPHIA AND FREE RAILROADS.

It is gratifying to find that Philadelphia is at last beginning to think for herself on the subject of her Railroad interests. Heretofore she has allowed the Pennsylvania Central Road management to lead her blindly, and to that leading the provincialism of her ideas is fairly attributable. Fully persuaded that the Pennsylvania Company was being managed for her exclusive benefit, her members in the Legislature favored all the measures desired by its managers, and opposed whatever they objected to. When years ago the Pittsburgh Board of Trade pointed out the fact that the Company discriminated in favor of New York and Baltimore against Philadelphia, the facts were not credited.

It is difficult to find a more glaring illustration of commercial suicide than Philadelphia presents as the result of their misplaced confidence. When the Pennsylvania Company desired to destroy forever all possibility of competition from the main line of the State works between the Ohio and the Delaware, Philadelphia influence and effort effected the purpose. Otherwise the Pennsylvania Canal would have at this day been her most efficient safeguard against the adverse machinations of the monopoly. Under the persuasions of that Company, Philadelphia prevented the construction of a road from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, which would have been made chiefly at the expense of the latter city. To reward Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Company made a line of its own to Baltimore, and gave the rival city equal advantages over the entire line which had been built chiefly with Philadelphia money.

When the Sunbury and Erie railroad assumed a prominence as likely to form with the Reading road, the yet remaining State canals, and the Allegheny Valley road, the grandest possible route from Philadelphia to the Lakes and the Ohio river, the Pennsylvania road set about the work of getting rid of so dangerous a competitor. Philadelphia legislators did the necessary job at Harrisburg. The monopoly was secure once more, and Philadelphia was immediately rewarded by the establishment of the shortest, quickest, best route from *New York* to the West, "without change of cars —via Allentown." When the Pennsylvania railroad conceived the idea of depriving the commonwealth of the three mill tax upon its tonnage, worth to the Treasury more than a million of dollars per annum, Philadelphia was persuaded that her local traffic would be relieved of its burthens to an extent equal to the tax, and her representatives at Harrisburg became the most efficient instruments in accomplishing the wrong. If her merchants ever gained a dollar by this active participation in that monstrous job of depleting the State Treasury, we have yet to learn the fact.

A foreign corporation proposed to extend a railroad from Meadville through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia. The legislators of that city were the most efficient opposers of the project, and the next season another "through line" was put on the Pennsylvania Central Road which passes just in sight of Philadelphia, but leaves no passengers. Terrified at her comparatively waning commerce Philadelphia a few years ago vigorously set about the work establishing a line of steamships to Liverpool. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company generously stepped forward and undertook to relieve her of the labor. We have not yet heard that any ship of that line has sailed, but we remember seeing a statement more than two years ago that the ships of a line projected about the same time from Baltimore had then already made "fourteen trips to Liverpool with full cargoes."

Without entering further into particulars—which must be somewhat unpleasant for our Philadelphia friends—we congratulate them upon their awakening independence.

GENERAL GRANT AND HIS DETRACTORS.

The ingratitude of men towards their benefactors is a very ancient story. "Put not your trust in princes" is an injunction of which the wisdom has been illustrated in all generations. So generally is its justness recognized and felt that even the most improbable statements, founded upon the truth on which it rests, have been received by people of all classes as having a certain antecedent probability in their favor. In the sixth century BELISARIUS, the illustrious General and benefactor of JUSTINIAN, through the jealousy of the Prince he had served and saved more than once, was recalled from the command of his army and imprisoned in his own palace for a year. But the tradition which represents him as stripped of his property, deprived of his eyes, and wandering through the streets of Constantinople a blind beggar, is even now received by the great multitude as true, because it seems to them really what the servants and benefactors of the great have to expect. MARMONTEL'S story embodying the tradition is especially popular in France, because there the popular mind is filled with the recollections of great generals and statesmen slain or degraded by the rulers whose glory they had sustained or extended.

But it would be well for us to remember that not only Kings or Parliaments have it in their power to be ungrateful. Indeed the charge has been almost as frequently alleged against nations as against individuals. The ingratitude of Republics in particular is a theme often illustrated in praise of the better discrimination exercised and the more judicious and more ample rewards bestowed by princes upon the men who deliver them from evil, or confer benefits upon them. To give lustre to their generation and their native land or city, and then to live in banishment and die in poverty, or in the service of a foreign State, have been the fate of not a few of the greatest patriots in history. Times have changed, and we may be in no danger of treating our national benefactors with any such extent of cruelty or injustice. We are not likely to force our SHERMANS or our MEADES to seek safety and a livelihood by becoming the subjects and the servants of LOUIS NAPOLEON, or somebody else. But there is something in human nature, even in republican human nature—which predisposes it to take offense at favors done—to suspect the motives and the characters of its greatest benefactors—and to indemnify itself for being outshone, or overshadowed by superior merit—by ignoring the excellence, and if that be impossible, by tarnishing its brightness. "The debt immense of endless gratitude" is a quite intolerable burden to many minds, which suggests innumerable expedients for getting rid of its weight. The story is told—somewhat trite from repetition—that when the Athenian citizen who could not write, asked another more accomplished, to inscribe the name of ARISTIDES on the shell of banishment, he gave as his only reason that he was tired of hearing him called the Just. To degrade an immortal, or a highly meritorious name, to hint and insinuate at first and then boldly affirm that the services rendered were not so very important after all, and that they were achieved rather by happy accident than by sagacious forethought and skilfully adjusted plan, are the very commonplaces of these ignoble detractors. Unlike the distinguished functionary at an act of canonization, they step forth as volunteers in the base service, and without other commission than the prompting of their own petty minds and malignant hearts, and with no other remuneration in prospect than the applause and perhaps the spoils of party, they perform the work of the Devil's advocate. There is a difference, however. High authority informs us that that functionary was not required to display any especial zeal or animation in the discharge of his duty. He was expected to confine himself to the allegation of reported facts, and to the merest suggestion of evil motives, as the possible springs of the actions which had blessed the church, and now called for solemn recognition. Mere justice no doubt ordered this regulation; and besides, in the absence of it, there might have been difficulty in procuring an attorney for his satanic majesty by the most liberal fees and the most lavish promises, and that for an obvious reason. The candidate for saintly honors is always dead, and the dead not unfrequently find forgiveness and sometimes receive eulogies even from envy and detraction. Is it possible to find in history anything more discreditable or more adapted to inspire fears for our national future than the disposition shown by some of our writers and speakers to disparage the great soldier to whom, as the organizer and leader of our gallant and devoted troops, we owe triumph over our enemies and the deliverance of the Republic in the time of most terrible perils? We can all well remember the time when there was no difference of opinion or of expression in regard to that grand soldier's merits. Under the impression of events just accomplished and in the sympathy of all hearts we recognized his deserts, and could no more ignore or deny them than ignore or deny the shining of the midday sun.

In reading the attempts of these writers to disparage GRANT and abate the admiration with which he is regarded, we cannot fail to be reminded of the frequency with which history repeats itself. The future American PLUTARCH will find very many important lines of parallel between GRANT and WASHINGTON, and should he have the sort or degree of antiquarian taste which led the late Lord MACAULEY to ransack not only the British museum but all nooks and corners for old libels and broad sheets, he will run his parallel into details which may even offend the dignity of history. GRANT is remarkable for reticence in regard to the men and events of his time and country. So was WASHINGTON. GRANT's detractors allege that he is one of those who are accounted wise from saying nothing; on the principle declared by SOLOMON that "even a fool if he holds his peace passes for a man of understanding." As we learn from JARED SPARKS, the same thing was said of WASHINGTON. GRANT, say these philosophers, is quite destitute of genius; he is a mere plodder, who has accomplished nothing by commanding intellect and everything by felicity in opportunity, and by availing himself of the suggestions of others. All this and much more of the same kind were said of WASHINGTON during his life, and have been repeated since his death, without, however, detracting an iota from his solid reputation, or lessening by a tittle the admiration with which all thinking men contemplate his career and cherish his memory. We confidently feel and predict that the results will be the same in the case of our contemporary general and benefactor. "Genius," said BUFFON, is "patience." "Rather," says a commentator on the dictum, "patience seeks, genius finds." In all the stages of our late war we had generals and now we have many statesmen, gifted with the power of intuition, which sees, or thinks it sees, all the elements of the position necessary to warrant prompt action. Some of these generals acted promptly with disastrous results. Some of these statesmen are now ready to act with promptitude, and we do not choose to foretell the consequences. GRANT's reputation for generalship, and for practical sagacity in statesmanship, may well and safely be left with those thoughtful men who are endowed with sufficient insight to admire in our general the patience which silently waits and seeks for the knowledge necessary to wise action, and which then knows how to make the most of opportunities.

ARREST OF GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

We suppose that this man TRAIN does not command the admiration of any considerable portion of the American people. We doubt whether he is held in much respect by many. And we feel quite certain that neither his acts known to the public, nor his published utterances have been of a character to enlist much personal interest in his behalf. While living in England some years ago, he seemed to be daily aiming at two objects; first, to make himself regarded as *the* representative of the American people, their institutions and *character*; and secondly, by the most violent and even insulting language concerning English institutions and prominent English politicians, to outrage the feelings and prejudices of the higher and middle classes. He found opportunities to ventilate his ideas in the numerous debating societies of the metropolis, and his speeches were regularly reported, perhaps by himself, in certain penny newspapers conducted in the interests of chartism, or whatever has succeeded it. As the result of some violent, or at least illegal proceeding of his, or may be for debt, he was imprisoned. His dignity as an American citizen was thus outraged, and neither apology nor indemnification has ever, that we know of, been made to him. We are unable to read spirits, and therefore cannot, with entire certainty, affirm TRAIN's motives for his last performance. We do, however, feel able to read character, at least GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN's character, and cannot help suspecting that, in recollection of the old grudge "laid up in his lofty mind," and also prompted by his diseased and almost insane longing for notoriety, he has with a harlequin's adroitness, taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the question pending between the Governments of England and America, to become the occasion, we had almost written "the very dirty occasion," of an international discussion, and perhaps, conflict. It is hardly unchallengable to say that GEORGE FRANCIS would rather be *anything else* than obscure.

However this may be, and whatever motives may have prompted the great Charlatan in conduct and "blatherskite" in speech to have himself arrested, honor, which justly finds cause of quarrel in a straw, requires our Government to see to it, that even he receive the protection due to every American citizen. As a citizen his person must be held as sacred and as furnishing just as good a cause of quarrel, if necessary, as a member of the United States Senate, or the Governor of New York or Pennsylvania.

It is quite unlikely that TRAIN has ever in any manner connected himself with the Fenians, though he may have shown his approval of their objects. Some of our members of Congress have done as much. But we may be sure the English Government have not arrested him for words spoken in this country. We think it most probable that he has caused some intimations of intentional co-operation with the Fenians to escape him in a way to excite the alarm of that Government in the present irritable condition of the public mind. It is reported that the British Legation at Washington are in possession of information of the purport that TRAIN has placed himself in his present state of duress that the matter in question between the two governments may be brought to a permanent settlement.

Pittsburgh Steel at the Louisiana Fair.

At the successful exhibition of the Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanics' Fair Association, now being held in New Orleans, there are a number of Pittsburgh exhibitors, all of whom fare well in the distribution of premiums. Dr. Eastman, chairman, C. S. Hunt and others, committee, make the following interesting report in reference to the manufactures of steel of Messrs. Park & Bro., of this city:

"The committee of awards appointed by your association on class No. 2, beg leave to report among the articles on exhibition presented for premium and competition, no appropriate class assignment is made which, under the rules of the association, allow them to pass in the exhibition of specimens of American steel, displayed by Messrs Park & Bro., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, under the name of the 'Black Diamond Cast and Homogeneous Steel.' We have no power to award a specific premium under said rules, but feel it incumbent on us to recommend to the direction of the association to grant to the above mentioned house a suitable award and premium, which we base upon examination and opinion of this committee as to the unexcelled and superior quality and exhibition of various specimens of American steel.

"Of cast steel shapes—square, triangular and bevel edged—for tools, we find that they have received the competitor's award, in the same class of steel over all other competitors.

"We also find that in the manufacture of homogenous steel plates, rounds, etc., exhibited as shown by them. That the steel bills, stocks and dies exhibited, circular and cross-cut saws, are all of a fineness, strength, temper and finish as altogether to satisfy your committee that injustice would have been done the house in failing to notice and recommendation had not been submitted."

Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., and Harper, Gutman & Co., of this city, took a number of prizes each for the best carts, wagons and wheelbarrows on exhibition.

THE New York Republicans hold their State Convention to select national delegates next week. A delegation will be selected at that time in favor of the nomination of Governor Fenton for Vice President. There will be an effort made to get up, also, a conservative delegation to Chicago, in favor of "some other man," but it can hardly represent a constituency. The malcontents make Governor Fenton their target, though avowedly preferring him to Colfax, Bingham, Wilson or Wade. He will, however, have the support of the State at Chicago, and if not nominated there will be, of course, again the Republican candidate for Governor.

A MEETING of those favorable to Mr. Chase for the Presidency was held at his house in Washington, a few evenings ago. We are told that the prospects of the different Presidential candidates were discussed, and measures agreed upon looking to the promotion of the interests of Judge Chase. The meeting was entirely informal so far as its proceedings were concerned, though those comprising it came together by preconcerted arrangement, and everything was conducted with great secrecy.

"THE American Temperance Guardian" is the name of a weekly paper published in Philadelphia, by G. I. Ferguson. The editor, Rev. John Moore, is at present in Pittsburgh canvassing for subscribers, and laboring for the temperance cause generally. His paper seems calculated to do much good in its peculiar field, and we hope he may meet with success here.

School of Design for Women.

The works of the pupils in this Institution, executed during the year, are now on exhibition at the rooms, third and fourth story of Phelan's Building on Fifth street, FREE! The public are invited to this exhibition, to see the progress made during the past year. So far but a few have been interested, or have cherished and supported this institution. We want to see a great many interested, in the support of it, as it will ultimately be a great benefit to the whole community. The first benefit is, to the pupils themselves, giving them the advantage of a thorough course of instruction in the art of design such as could not have been had in this entire country a few years ago, and could only have been obtained by a prolonged and expensive visit to Europe. And even yet it is confined, in a great degree, to young women, whereas of course such facilities should be provided for young men as well.

The course is very thorough. The pupil commencing by copying simple straight lines, then curves, then simple forms from drawings, or engravings made for the purpose. After this they are set at drawing simple outline forms from plaster models, then more complex forms up to casts, from the most beautiful antique marbles. When the pupils are well grounded in this, they commence shading, both with crayon and India ink, and are taught to observe and imitate the way the shadows fall or "make themselves," as the Germans say, on these objects or models. Then they are taught the theory and science of color—its subtleties and contrasts.

A ter this they copy pictures in water and oil colors, and lastly study, immediately from nature, both landscape and the human figure. They also go through a course of Geometry, Perspective and Anatomy, for all of which they have excellent teachers.

This thorough course fits them for many positions, in which they can obtain much higher remuneration than women generally command. Several of the pupils in the Philadelphia school, and one or two already in this school, are employed by manufacturers of different wares in our neighborhood in making designs for them. More will find employment, as our manufacturers gradually find that it will pay to produce "things of beauty" as well as of use; and that the commonest article can be enhanced in value by a little study of grace in its form, which need not necessarily add to the cost of its manufacture.

For instance, in the article of glass lamps, of which such great numbers are produced here, we have yet to see the most elementary idea of grace and beauty in its form.

Let any one compare those produced in Paris or any of the great continental cities, where Schools of Design have been established, with the wretchedly clumsy articles produced here, and he will see the difference instantly.

We seem to have the very ideas that prevailed universally in England previous to the Great Exhibition of 1852, that in order to have an article strong, substantial, and therefore durable, it must necessarily be awkward and clumsy. But that grand exhibition dispelled this false idea by showing that the continental cities were infinitely in advance of England in all these things, and that strength and beauty could be combined with the most exquisite grace. What was the effect? The establishment of Schools of Design by the Government, justs uch as our own, in every manufacturing town in the United Kingdom, applying all the stimulus of prizes and honors bestowed by nobility and royalty itself. For the truth of this statement and for the practical results of this course, let any one glance for a moment at the beautiful forms in all departments of manufactures in silver, gold, glass, iron, marble, &c., as depicted in the London and other art journals, of objects in the recent French Exposition, showing that the English are now rivaling the best efforts of the French themselves.

In the items of furniture, silk, woolen and cotton goods, the very same article produced by French and German manufactories were sold at double the price of English goods of the same texture and quality simply because of the exquisite designs of the former.

We have heard a gentleman and his wife, missionaries in India for a long time, now visiting in this neighborhood, speak of their visit to Lyons, in France, during the last summer on their way home, and of the pictures they saw being wrought out in the silk hand looms of that place—portraits of the immortal Lincoln and other American worthies, so beautiful that many of them were exhibited and sold as pictures, like oil paintings. This was one of the results of their Schools of Design.

This thorough course will also fit the pupils to become competent teachers of others in our ordinary public and select schools, and thereby also benefit the community, as much valuable time is frittered away and wasted in trying to learn anything worth while from the incompetent teachers generally employed. Probably there is no aspect of this whole subject so important as this, and we may return to it. Not one in fifty of these teachers is capable of drawing even the simplest objects in nature at first hand, whereas in the lowest of the public schools in Germany this is constantly practiced. In short, we have been very much surprised at the improvement manifested by some of the pupils. There is certainly an unusual amount of talent in this, our school, we are told considerably more than in the Philadelphia school, and a friend of ours lately returned from eighteen months sojourn in Europe, mainly among the artists, says he did not see as much signs of promise in any of the art schools which he had visited there.

ARTIST.

Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

This institution, chartered some two years ago by Congress, has been a complete success, as will be seen by the following exhibit, prepared by Mr. D. L. Eaton, actuary at the principal office, located in Washington.

Under the first heading is given the amounts deposited at the several places named during the year 1867, the second the amounts drawn out, and the third column the gain during the year. The figures in the fourth column show the total amount on deposit December 21, 1867, which is $585,770 17.

Cities.	Deposits.	Drafts.	Gain.	Due Depositors
Augusta, Ga.	$ 19,372	$ 13,100	$ 6,272	$ 11,864
Baltimore, Md.	81,191	74,528	8,663	40,200
Beaufort, S. C.	207,209	209,209	2,000	98,254
Charleston, S. C.	103,326	80,937	22,388	51,421
Huntsville, Ala.	16,813	6,781	4,037	4,474
Jacksonville, Fla.	126,666	120,000	6,666	19,212
Louisville, Ky.	163,017	154,125	8,891	67,157
Memphis, Tenn.	195,355	183,513	11,822	71,427
Mobile, Ala.	82,845	70,440	12,407	32,865
Nashville, Tenn.	56,302	42,624	13,677	20,746
New Orleans, La.	95,514	69,670	25,844	50,373
Norfolk, Va.	110,077	99,246	11,430	38,129
Newbern, N. C.	29,488	21,547	7,941	15,228
New York, N. Y.	1,129,646	1,111,746	17,900	19,172
Norfolk, Va.	110,077	99,246	11,430	38,129
Richmond, Va.	21,864	19,776	2,165	11,872
Savannah, Ga.	45,565	26,091	19,474	27,457
Vicksburg, Miss.	57,240	27,255	29,984	36,158
Washington, D. C.	211,766	185,854	45,911	97,153
Wilmington, N. C.	8,377	8,377		2,450

THE success of Grover's brief operatic season in Philadelphia was very decided. Says the *North American*: "The largest audience ever collected together at an operatic entertainment filled the Academy of Music on Saturday evening last, to see and hear the performance of Gounod's opera of "Faust" by Grover's German troupe. There was also a very large audience in the afternoon at the matinee, and altogether the close of the engagement was attended with decided eclat. More money has been taken by the manager of the troupe during the past two weeks than for the same period either in New York or Boston, and in fact, the season here has been a brilliant and remarkable success." Mr. Grover's company are at present in Baltimore, from which city they will visit Pittsburgh.

IT is discovered that the grandfather of the Hon. George H. Pendleton was a tanner, while General Grant is not only the son of one tanner and the brother of another, but has been in the leather trade himself, and was dealing in the products of the tan-yard at Galena when the war broke out and he was called to another sphere of usefulness. But it may even be said that the tanning in his case was begun in through the rebellion, for he gave a thorough currying and dressing to Beauregard at Shiloh, to Pemberton at Vicksburg, to Bragg at Chattanooga, and to Lee at Petersburg and Five Forks. It would be rather curious if these two descendants of tanners should be rival candidates for the Presidency next autumn. But we warn Mr. Pendleton that in that event all the vast experience of his grandfather will not save him from the most complete tanning that ever a politician had to undergo.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FENIAN PLOTS.—The Paris correspondent of the Brussels journal, *Le Nord*, says: It has been proven that the Fenian organization has its accomplices in France, and that its name is legion. Searches have been made by order of the Prefect of Police in certain quarters, which have led to the seizure of correspondence between English Fenians. Among it were discovered places of fresh outrages to be carried out in England, one of which is the destruction of the fleet, and names the most important correspondents of the Fenian movement in London. The discovery has been kept quite secret, but the documents have been forwarded by the Police of Paris to the Government of Great Britain.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* approves warmly of having the journal of the two houses of our Legislature read daily as the first thing in order. But, more than that, it says: "Every member of the National House of Representatives has upon his desk every morning an official printed report of the previous day's proceedings in the *Daily Globe*, containing a minute, exact and accurate account of everything done the day before. Our Legislature *pays* for a similar printed 'record,' but which it rarely receives in time or in a form to be of any service as a guide to what has been done. It is to be hoped that Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, who is entitled to the credit of insisting on having the journal read, will turn his attention to the 'Record' also."

PERSONAL.

—The Albany correspondent of the New York *World* refers to the death of Philander B. Prindle in the following appropriate terms:

The list of bright, clear thoughted, high-toned men is acutely diminished by the death of P. B. Prindle, of Chemung. He is remembered at Albany, and all through the State, as the pattern clerk of the Assembly. A man who met, at once, the polished formula of Mr. Bradley, and the ready business ways of Mr. Patterson. He had the tastes of a scholar in local history, and was of marked sagacity in estimate of the true value and status of men in politics. I think, much more than is found among reading men, he was not deceived in judgment of the world. He saw beneath the gilding of the surface acutely. One of his last letters was to me, and its closing words are, "I am not very well, but who wants to hear of the ailments of old people." His bright mind did not thus show the chronology. He was formed for acute city rapidity of action, and his thought was always beyond his times. His friends know that *his* name was *not* "written on the roll of common men."

We print the above with a keen sense of the loss of an old and much valued personal friend. He died of paralysis of the heart. With him the lamp of life went out as he wished to have it; for in a letter to the writer of this paragraph, written only a short time before his death, communicating the intelligence of the almost instantaneous and peaceful death of a mutual friend, he expressed the wish that such might be his own end, which he seemed to feel was not far off.

—The Burlington (Vermont) *Times* says the late Bishop Hopkins leaves nine of a family of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy and two in adult years—the surviving ones being Rev. John Henry Hopkins, of New York, editor of the *Church Journal*; Mrs. Camp, wife of Rev. Dr. Camp, of Rouse's Point, New York; Edward A. Hopkins, of Buenos Ayres, South America; Casper T. Hopkins, of San Francisco; Rev. Theodore A., Principal of the Vermont Episcopal Institute; Rev. William C., of Hannibal, Missouri; Charles Jerome, of New York; the well known musical artist and composer; Mrs. Canfield, wife of T. H. Canfield, of Burlington; and Frederick Vincent, of New Orleans.

—Gen. Ponselet, the officer who arrested Louis Napoleon in 1836, at Strasburg, died recently at Paris. He had become one of the most famous mathematicians of France. When Louis Napoleon at the time of his arrest held out flattering promises to him, Ponselet silenced him imperiously by telling him, "Hush, hush, young man; you must be either a knave or a fool."

—A correspondent who has had an interview with Mrs. Charles, authoress of the Shoenberg-Cotta Family," says that "Mrs. Charles is still young and eminently English; of small, slight figure; whose modest, timid manners at once engage interest and sympathy. The same writer says of the authoress of "John Halifax:" "Miss Mulock, before her marriage, supported by her pen her little domestic circle, an aged father and a beloved brother, whom she educated only to see him cut down by the reaper Death."

—Thurlow Weed publishes in the *Commercial Advertiser* the following personal reminiscence:—"One might think that its own personal experience would long since have convinced the *Herald* of the folly and danger of such a course. When in 1861 the storm burst, which it had so long evoked and stirred up, the *Herald* was one of the very first to feel its effect. On that eventful April night of 1861, the infuriated populace stood for hours around the office, only waiting for a leader to begin the work of sacking it. Groans, hoots and yells were interspersed with cries for the secession flag, whose possession had been denied by the *Herald* to this day. The proprietor fled from the building in alarm, and asking refuge in the *Ledger* office, trembled from head to foot as he appealed to Mr. Bonner to tell him what to do. 'Change square about in the Shoreham's name and support the Government and the Union,' was the advice given. From there he drove away in a close carriage to Washington Heights. Does Mr. Bennett wish for a revival of those scenes and experiences?"

—The death of the late Bishop Hopkins was occasioned by his taking cold after leaving a hot car, on his return from a confirmation at Plattsburg, N. Y. Pleurisy and congestion of the lungs ensued and he suffered exceedingly. The *Church Journal*, edited by one of his sons, says: "His illness was borne without a murmur, and with the utmost sweetness. He said that he had been praying 'Thy will be done' all his life, and it was time now that he should begin to suffer, if it were His will. His thankfulness for the past blessings of his whole life was ever on his lips, and the hopes of the life to come filled his soul. His last message, there was only sweet contentment, perfect resignation, and peace."

—The late Charles L. Boehm, in his will and codicil, which was on Monday last filed in the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, made the following bequest: $4,000 to the Indigent Sick Society; $5,000 to the Home of the Friendless; and $5,000 to the Union Orphan Asylum—total $10,000.

CITY MATTERS.

WESTERMAN IRON FURNACE.—A Sharon, Pa., correspondent writes to the COMMERCIAL as follows: "Having recently read in your paper a report made of the production of some large coke blast furnaces in your city, we wish to call your attention to the production of the Westerman Iron Furnace for the week ending January 19th, as follows: No. 1 Furnace, 223 tons 875 lbs. gross, and No. 2 Furnace 218 tons, making 441 tons 875 lbs. gross of grey metal. These furnaces are small, being only twelve feet bosh and forty-eight feet high, use stone coal exclusively and are blown by one engine made in your city, by Robison, Rea & Co."

New Publications.

Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, continue to issue their wonderfully cheap, and yet readable edition of Dickens's Works. We have to thank H. Miner for a copy of "Hard Times," being the last volume.

Pillock sends us Godey's Lady's Book for February—a number to please its readers and perhaps attract others.

To W. A. Gildenfenney we return thanks for Harper's Magazine for February. Its table of contents promises much good reading, and its "Editor's Easy Chair" is always good.

Shocking Death of a Vagrant—Reform Needed.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we noticed the removal of a vagrant named Richard Durbin from the county jail to Passavant's Hospital, on account of sickness. Durbin died about noon yesterday, and Coroner Clawson held an inquest at Devore's, on Grant street. The facts in this case, as elicited from the witnesses, are these: Durbin, who was sixty-five years of age, was picked up in the street, in a very wretched and filthy condition, and committed to jail by Mayor McCarthy for a term of ten days. While in jail he became quite ill, and the physician, Dr. McCandless, was called to attend him. He was almost naked, and had fallen upon the hot steam pipe which runs through the cell, burning his thigh severely, but not deeply. He told the doctor that his cell mate had gone out and taken most of his clothing with him; but he this as it may, he was almost naked, having nothing to cover him but an old blouse. His body was very filthy, and he was being literally eaten with lice. These vermin not only covered his head and other parts of the body, but they had swarmed about the sore on his thigh, and were removed with great difficulty. The order for his removal was made out several days ago, but it was not carried into effect until Monday. The physician was opposed to his removal then, fearing that he would die on the way to the hospital. It was in evidence that there is no provision in the county jail for washing or bathing the inmates, and no effort is made to cleanse them of the vermin with which they are frequently polluted when committed. Dr. McCandless states that it is not uncommon to see prisoners with large sores or scabs on their heads in which vermin are actively operating! Surely this state of affairs should not be suffered to exist much longer, when bathing appliances can be had so easily, and at so trifling an expense to the county. Cleanliness is one of the essential requisites to health, and the first operation to which a prisoner should be subjected is that of a thorough purification from filth and vermin. The Prison Board must be aware of this necessity, and if they are not the Warden is at fault in not bringing the matter to their notice. It is absolutely shocking to contemplate such a case as that of the wretched Durbin, and its very recital is a shame and disgrace to our civilization. When such pitiable objects are taken charge of under authority of law, charity at least requires that they should be treated as human beings, and not as brutes of the lower order. Yet Durbin was allowed to lie in his filth, in a filthy cell, without clothing to cover his nakedness, and his removal was only consummated at a time when there were well grounded fears that he would die before reaching a place suitable for his treatment! These are the facts. Let those who can, answer the question: "Who is to blame?"

The jury, after hearing all the testimony in the case, found the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death from convulsions, produced by a cold and a burn received in the county jail. In view of the terrible condition of this unfortunate man when removed from the jail, we strongly recommend and urge the County Commissioners and Prison Inspectors to take immediate steps for bettering the sanitary condition of our county prison. Many improvements, simple in themselves, and yet which will be conducive to the health of the inmates, are very much needed."

Will the Prison Board act upon the suggestion of the jury, or will the trifling expense of fitting up a bathing apparatus cause the recommendation to go unheeded? There are other reforms needed in the management of the county jail, and we hope the Allegheny County Prison Association will take this and other reformatory matters in hand, and work earnestly until such abuses are entirely remedied.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

At the opening of Court, the case of assault and battery preferred by Henry Butler against Adam Tussing and Patrick Pender, was resumed. It appears that Butler, in company with a friend, went to the Union Depot to ascertain whether his mother and sister had arrived on the emigrant train. He found that they had not, and after spending some time in the depot they went out, got a drink, and came back again to make some further inquiry. Officer Pender, who is employed at the depot at night, gave the men to understand that they had better leave. They had done nothing, however, to justify any harsh measures, as they had a right to be there, and had not misbehaved in any way. Sometime elapsed, when it is alleged that Tussing, who was present for the purpose of checking baggage, told Pender to strike the man with the white hat, (Butler.) Pender did so, and Butler started off. After going a short distance Butler got his ire up and began to show signs of resistance. Pender then struck Butler over the shoulders with a rattan cane, and ejected him without any serious trouble. It was held by the counsel for the prosecution that Tussing was equally guilty with Pender, inasmuch as he had incited or directed the blow to be struck. The defense claimed that the officer had done no more than his duty in ejecting Butler, and that Tussing had been guilty of no offense.

Judge Stowe, in charging the jury, alluded to the frauds and impositions practiced on emigrants by "runners" and others, and remarked that railroad companies had a right to make all reasonable regulations for the protection of passengers, and especially those who came from foreign countries, as they were much more easily cheated and defrauded than any other class of travelers. It did not appear, however, that the prosecutor in this case was a "runner." In fact he was not; but he had gone to the depot on legitimate business, and had a right to remain there a reasonable length of time. At all events, the officer had no right to eject him forcibly until he had first notified him to leave. If Tussing told Pender to strike Butler, and Pender did so, without having previously notified Butler to leave, they would both be guilty of assault and battery. If Butler had been notified to leave, and refused to do so, then the officer had a right to use sufficient force to eject him—resisting force with force, and blows with blows. There was some conflict in the testimony as to whether the men had been ordered to leave or not, and the jury would have to pass upon the fact. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that the costs be equally devided between the prosecutor and the defendants.

LARCENY OF A PICK.

John Hull was charged with the larceny of a pick, valued at one dollar, the property of Gottlieb Hart. It appears that Hart had a pick stolen from Keeler's stone quarry, in East Birmingham, and in a day or two after the same pick was offered to him for fifty cents, by the defendant. Hart identified the pick, but said nothing to Hull about it having been stolen. He paid fifty cents for it, intending to use it in evidence against Hull. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence. The accused was addicted to excessive drinking, and it is al

The Daily Commercial

The Finance Minister and the Currency—III.

Of the agricultural departments of France a very large proportion are steadily declining in population, the main reason therefor, as given in a highly interesting paper recently published, being to be found in "a total absence of that power to supply themselves with circulating notes which elsewhere results from the presence of banks or other establishments of credit, or that of individuals whose signatures to such notes command the public confidence."

Agriculture for this reason fails in those districts to obtain the aid of capital, except on conditions so onerous as to be ruinous to the borrower. Just so has it always been throughout more than half the Union, the farmers of the Mississippi Valley and the planters of the South and Southwest having been compelled to pay for the use of circulating notes twice, thrice, and often five times the rate of interest paid by their brother agriculturists of New England and New York.

So did it continue to be until the needs of war compelled the Treasury to do that which it should long before have done, furnishing a national machinery of circulation by means of which the farmer might be enabled to buy and sell for cash, and to pay in cash his mason and his carpenter; thereby, and for the first time in our history, enabling these latter in their turn to acquire that feeling of true independence which results from exercise of power to choose among contending shopkeepers that one which would most cheaply supply the cloth, the coffee, or the sugar required by their families and themselves. At once the whole position of affairs was changed, the needy farmer and laborer, begging for credit, disappearing from the stage, and the anxious trader, begging for their custom, taking their place. It was a revolution more prompt, more complete, and more beneficial than any other recorded in financial history: its direct effect having been that of supplying the inferior, the most useful, and the least dangerous currency to those portions of the country which, while abounding in labor and in natural wealth, were as yet too poor to command the services of that superior one by which, in the course of time and in accordance with the Secretary's present teachings, it was to be replaced.

Of all the machinery of commerce there is none which reduces to so narrow an amount of service as that which facilitates exchanges from hand to hand. The more it abounds the more rapid is the circulation, and, as in the physical body, so the greater are the health, the strength, and the force. It is, however, the one that is always last obtained, and most difficult to be retained. In furnishing it gratuitously to the center, south, and west, the people have rendered a larger amount of service to our whole people than it would have done had it given the gratuitous use of railroads whose cost would have been twice as great as its own amount. That service was found in the increased demand for labor, and the great advantage of those who had it in its various forms, for sale—the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the Union. To some extent, however, it damaged those who made no profitable use of their own physical or mental faculties, annuitants, mortgagees, and other persons in the receipt of fixed incomes.

That, however, is the necessary result of beneficial changes of every kind; all such improvements manifesting themselves in an elevation of the labor of the present at the cost of accumulations of the past—the rate of interest always falling as labor becomes more productive. Its end, however, of so regarding it, those who suffered have, of course, insisted that it had been nothing but "a forced loan;" that, for that reason, it should, at the earliest possible moment, be repaid; and that the whole people should, for their benefit, be deprived of all the vast advantage which, under pressure of the war, had been so promptly gained. By whom, however, had the loan been made? Had it not been by the whole body of the people? Assuredly it had, and that same body had been the recipient of its products.

It had been simply the one great corporation of the Union combining with its members for dealing, free of charge, the use of machinery of inestimable value, in default of which the societary circulation had previously been so much and so frequently arrested as to cause waste of labor to an annual amount twice greater than the circulation it has thus been furnished. It was that corporation combining with its members for their relief from the oppressive taxation of usurious capitalists, money-lenders on the one hand, and traders on the other. Of those who sold the loan none complain. None suffer; there being not even a single one who cannot, on the instant be reimbursed, obtaining from his neighbor property of value fully equal to that which he had given for his share of this, so-called, "loan." What they do complain of is that, while willing to extend their loan and to do so without charge of interest therefor they are not permitted so to do, and here they complain with reason.

The Secretary insists, however, that this is only "paper money," of which there exists, in his opinion, so great a "plethora," that at any sacrifice, this loan must be repaid. Seeking this "plethora," we look to the South, and find plantations being almost given away because of the almost entire absence of currency of any description whatsoever. Turning next to the Mississippi Valley, we find current yet so scarce that manufacturers and raiders pay for its use twice and thrice the usual rate of interest; farmers, meanwhile, finding difficulty in obtaining it on any terms whatsoever.

Coming now to the center, we find it to be so little superabundant as to compel the employment of bank certificates, a sort of bastard "paper money" that otherwise would not be used. Passing thence to the North and East, the center of speculation, and therefore, perhaps, in both the past and present, so largely favored by a financial minister who professes himself opposed to "speculation," we find an abundance, and perhaps even a "plethora" of which he has so much and so frequently complained. Taking, however, the whole Union, we find that of this terrible "paper money" the quantity in actual circulation cannot be estimated at more than five hundred millions of dollars, or little more than a dozen dollars per head. With less than half the need of it per head, France has a circulation of thirty dollars for each individual of her population; and yet, with even this large supply, her agricultural districts are even now actually perishing for want of some representative of money to be employed in the effectuation of exchanges. Of all the countries of Europe there is none in which there exists in such complete abundance that superior currency which, as the Secretary assures us, and as we know to be the fact, tends to supplant the circulating note as is the case in Britain. Yet even there do we find the circulating medium, per head, to be twice as great in quantity as among ourselves. Nevertheless, with these facts before him, and in direct opposition to his own most recent teachings, the Secretary assures us that it is not to the excess of "paper money" we are to look when desiring to find the "obstacle" which stands in the way of "a return to a stable currency."

Scotland, as stated in the article above referred to, has for each 5,000 of her population a place at which money operations may be transacted. Nevertheless, there is no country of Europe in which circulating notes are so generally used. This, according to the Secretary, should make of it a good place to sell in and a bad one in which to buy; and yet there is none in Europe better in which both to sell and to buy.

Jersey, one of the little channel islands, with a population of 55,000 gathered together in a space less than half that embraced within our city limits, has notes to the amount of seventy-three pounds per head, at which monetary affairs may be transacted; and yet, with all this vast machinery for supplying the superior currency, her people use of notes, none of which are of less than $5 value, more than $400,000, or almost $8 per head. Add to this the gold and silver that must necessarily be used, and we obtain a larger proportion than is now in use by a people of little less than 40,000,000, scattered over half a continent, among by far the larger portion of whom there exist none of those appliances by means of which, in more advanced communities, the use of money, whether the precious metals or the circulating note, is so much economized. Excluding New York and New England, and allowing for the general absence here of these means, the circulation of Jersey is *ten times* greater per head than that of nearly forty of our States and Territories; and yet not only does this little island enjoy the highest degree of prosperity, but there is not a spot in Europe in which excess of currency stands less in the way of both buying and selling with advantage. The facts and the Secretary's theory do not, therefore, harmonize with each other. So much the worse, he will probably reply, for the unfortunate facts.

It is, however, as he says, an irredeemable currency, and therefore an "obstacle" to resumption. The first of these assertions is true, and here we are happy once again to agree with the honorable Secretary. Whether or not it really constitutes *the* obstacle, and whether or not the Secretary's movements tend to remove that which is certainly the real one, it is proposed now to inquire. C.

Journal des Economistes, September, 1867.

America in Borneo.

While the Government is troubling itself about the acquisition of such lands as Sitka and Samana, an enterprising down-Easter, with no charge to the nation, has located himself in Borneo as Rajah of Ambong and Marondu, with the assent of the Sultan of the Island, and has secured the official patent transmitting his powers and rights to his successors. The Americans at Hong Kong are at the bottom of the movement. It seems that two years ago the Sultan granted all of the northern part of the island to the American Consul for the annual sum of $4,500. The country was unprofitable to him, and he wanted money. But this section of Borneo contains precious stones, gold, coal, tin, iron, antimony, ivory, pearls, arsenic, camphor, mahogany, India rubber, gutta percha and valuable woods. The grantee, therefore, formed a company, in the true American style, to farm his territory, and they sent a ship and took possession. The ship arrived safely, and among the discoveries now recorded are a river four miles wide, fine bays and harbors, forests, gold, water power, &c. The valley of the Abai river, a stream four fathoms deep, produces cotton, sugar, coffee and spices. The people are docile, and thronged to take an oath of allegiance to their new Rajah. Congress is now to be applied to to incorporate the company, with a capital of half a million dollars, to carry out the rights and enjoy the privileges conveyed by the patent. These include a monopoly of trade, the working of metal and stone, taxation by impost duties, an opium monopoly, the sale of lands to immigrants, grants to companies working the coal, iron, tin and antimony mines, &c. The American part of the island is opposite to that so long governed by Rajah Brooke in behalf of England, and may possibly be made profitable. At all events, those concerned, and the shareholders of Hong Kong, believe this, and they monopolize knowledge on the subject.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

British Opinion of the Territorial Acquisitions and of the Policy of the United States.

[From the London Daily News, Jan. 2.]

The United States are looking again forward to territorial acquisition. They are now disposed to repeat upon reflection what they have formerly done from patriotic instinct. Their war has burnt into their memory the inconvenience of having great European powers for their near neighbors, and the effect is seen in the acts of the Executive and the discussions of Congress. Differences of opinion may arise as to the time and manner of getting new territory, but a President or a Secretary of State who effects an extension of the area of the Union knows that he is sure of the approval of the nation. The purchase of the island of St. Thomas was a deviation from the older policy of the Government of the United States, which has not hitherto sought outlying territory, but it is justified as the acquisition of a naval station. "It is," writes Admiral Porter, "a central point, from which any one or all of the West India Islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties, and can be fortified to any extent." It is "a small Gibraltar of itself," at which, in case of war, the vessels of the United States may be provisioned and coaled, and find means of repair. The effect of the experience of 1861-1865 is visible in these arguments and this result. The purchase of Alaska from Russia was not necessary to remove a hostile power from too close a neighborhood to the United States; but it took place in pursuance of a standing policy which anticipates without impatience as without distrust, the day when no "flag will wave on the North American Continent but the flag of the Union." This is a feeling independent of the vicissitudes of party, or of friendship, or enmity for England. No American doubts that Canada and the other British provinces will one day form part of the United States, least of all that party which demand that the colonists shall be left unmolested and free to enter the Union at their own time and by their own consent. This is thoroughly understood at Ottawa and Toronto, and, we believe, at our own Colonial Office. Last month, Mr. Ramsay, of Minnesota, introduced into the Senate at Washington a resolution providing for compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company, for the assumption of the public debt of British Columbia, and for the construction of a railway from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the basis of a cession to the United States of British territory west of the ninetieth degree of longitude, including British Columbia. The resolution has been adopted, as it was certain not to be, but it has been commended as wise, statesmanlike and practical by some of the most sober and sensible of the American journals. The purchase of the Northwest Territory from the Hudson's Bay Company by Canada has been much discussed at Ottawa during the last six weeks, and the necessity of doing something at once to anticipate the action of the United States in the Red river country has been one of the strongest arguments in favor of the measure. It has been publicly stated that the Imperial Government has urged that of Canada to lose no time in settling the question.

The Government of the United States, unless swayed from its course by the exigences of domestic politics, will probably do nothing precipitately, especially if it perceives that it may equally gain its object without war. It must be well known throughout the Union that if any attack were made on Canada now, we should be bound in honor to defend it with every soldier we could place in the field, and every ship we could send to sea. It is equally well understood that it is only while the Canadians desire to remain part of our Empire that our obligation will exist. There is a large amount of genuine loyalty in the Canadian people, but the politics of the country are in the hands of a set of men who have been everything in their time, even rebels and annextionists. Politics in Canada are in practice the negotiation of public loans, conversions, commissions, railway contracts, sales of public lands—anything which involves the frequent manipulation of large material interests. With these men—and we are only giving them the character they are constantly giving one another, and with good reason—Washington can deal much better than Downing street. But it must wait, as it well knows how. For the present, Downing street is infinitely the better customer for Canada. It will give the Imperial guarantee for millions and ask no return; it will even beg the colony to take the money. This Northwest Territory, which is already half Americanized as to the composition of its population, will probably be bought by Canada, and the money will be borrowed in some form or other from this country, while the government cannot well refuse to give the indispensable guarantee without which its wishes might remain impracticable. As men of sense, the Americans must know that any attempt violently to interfere with a state of things which so well suits the present disposition of Canadian politicians, would arouse their patriotism to a frenzy. The most prudent course their Government could adopt would be to wait, and do nothing to hinder Canada from exhausting the patience of our Chancellor of the Exchequer as soon as possible. When the Canadian politicians can get no more from the Imperial Government upon any pretext, the time will come for Washington to make liberal offers to Ottawa, with a tolerable certainty that they will not be refused. The policy which our successive Governments have pursued, of subsidising Canadian loyalty, will probably bring on a bitter quarrel between the colony and the mother country, and then the United States may win a bloodless victory.

La Trappe.

To many Protestants even, La Trappe and its silent inmates are invested with a certain romantic interest and coloring. A recent traveler who spent some time there, makes a report which presents both in a more prosaic aspect. This traveler denies that these monks indulge themselves in no other words than the monitory—*memento mori*. They are, of course, condemned—or rather devoted to silence—with the exception of the Abbot, who may speak whenever and wherever he pleases. The others, when they have anything to say to each other, step into a kind of wooden arcades, or rotundas, erected at certain intervals apart, and then converse in a low voice. In so-called regular places—as in the dormitory, refectory and chapel—it is absolutely forbidden to use the voice. The nourishment of the Trappists consists exclusively of meagre diet or fasting food; even fish are forbidden their taste. Their usual articles of food are vegetables cooked in water without butter. On high feast-days rice milk without sugar is permitted. The story that every Trappist must daily give at least one spade thrust to his own grave, is a fable. The Monks have got a large garden, which they cultivate themselves; at the back of this garden is the place of burial. There one open grave always stands ready, by injunction of their rule. When death fills it, another is dug. The vow of silence appears also to be strictly observed by many Brethren; for according to the declaration of a lay brother of the order, he did not know the tone of the voices of many monks with whom he had for forty years ate, drank and slept—*Sonntagsblatt*.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

Black and Colored Alpaca, Cheap.

Plaid and Striped Poplins,

A BARGAIN.

COBURGS, DELAINES,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS,
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
SHEETING MUSLIN,
TABLE LINEN,
COTTON AND
LINEN DIAPER,

TOWELS AND TOWELING,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
WATERPROOF FLANNELS,
GRAY AND WHITE BLANKETS,
IRISH LINEN, TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

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Wholesale and Retail,

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180 and 182

FEDESAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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DRY GOODS HOUSE

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DUNCAN & HUGUS,

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CANTON FLANNELS,
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BLANKETS.

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BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
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THE WELL KNOWN

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IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

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BONNETS, HATS,
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Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe3

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THOMAS HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEW CASTLE, PA.

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REFERENCES.

Hon. Daniel Agnew, Beaver; Henry Hice, Esq., Beaver; A. F. Townsend & Co., Pittsburgh; M. Brown, Pittsburgh; John Hall & Co., Pittsburgh; Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE HELVETIA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF PITTSBURGH, PA., FOR A CHARTER OF INCORPORATION. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pa. No. 200, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Association above named have petitioned the Court to grant them a Charter of Incorporation; that the said petition and the Constitution of the said Association have been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of said Court, in accordance with the order of Court, and that said Charter will be granted at the next term of the said Court, unless exceptions thereto be in the meantime filed.

HAMPTON & DALZELL,
Solicitors for Petitioners.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞"METCALFE, THE EMINENT PHARMACEUTIST, has discovered a remedy for Rheumatism, which he believes to be infallible. We are personally cognizant of some extraordinary cures it has effected. The price is trifling—one dollar only—and many men would cheerfully give fifty for a certain cure of this dreadful and widespread disease. Metcalfe is advertising this remedy in all the leading papers of the country, and the sale of his GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is already very extensive."—*Brooklyn Times.*

☞HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Female Complaints—no other medicines of the day possess the property of restraining those inordinate flows incidental to the gentler sex, and which are the sad results of nervous debility or enfeebled constitution. Thousands of females in America owe their existence and the actual enjoyment of health to the use of these celebrated remedies. Their nature is so simple that they may be taken by the most delicate female with perfect freedom and safety. Sold by all Druggists.

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WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
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Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. eod

☞AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received great benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaint and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

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SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped complete, from ONE DOLLAR up to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very superior quality of

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Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where ladies can put on their skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in sitting them on when they reach the ice. For sale by

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Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
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Hoop Skirts, 50 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 25 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Hosiery reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

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NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA

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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868,

FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR GENERAL.

W. H. KEMBLE,

STATE TREASURER.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

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JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen.

Having opened a Store in the city, we are now prepared to furnish our friends and customers with

Bouquets, Cut Flowers,
Wreaths, Crosses,
Christmas Trees,
Birds and Bird Cages,
Rustic and Wire Baskets,
Gold Fish and Fish Globes,
Immortelles,
Pruning Knives, &c., &c.

Call and examine our stock at No. 112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Postoffice.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

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Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S, No. 235 Liberty street.

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CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOYARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

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CHEAP CARPETS.

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES AT

OLIVER

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They OFFER THEIR WHOLE STOCK, THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

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A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

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EDUCATIONAL.

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The next Session will begin FEBRUARY 1st, 1868.

REV. J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal.

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THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON

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Courses of Instruction given

In *General Science*,
In *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and *Civil Engineering*,
In *Metallurgy*, *Mineralogy* and *Mining*, and in *Classical Literature*.

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BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

THOS. HOY, J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act relating to Public Printing and Binding," passed the 9th day of April, A. D. 1856, and the supplements thereto, approved 25th February, 1862, notice is hereby given, that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive proposals until 12 o'clock, M., on the first noon of the fourth Tuesday of January, 1868, for doing the Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in a schedule for Public Printing and Binding, for the term of three years from the first day of July, A. D. 1856, and approved supplements thereto, which schedule will be annexed to said Act, and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates specified in the schedule to the said act, and the several supplements thereto.

I propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years from the first day of July next, at the rate of ——— per centum below the rates specified in said act, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, "I will be ready therewith with bond, and approved securities, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1862, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and delivered to the Speakers of both Houses of the Legislature, and the said proposals for Public Printing and Binding, and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and also endorsed "Proposals for Printing and Binding," and the several supplements thereto, and shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at his office, on or before the first Monday of January 6th, 1868. J. FORNEY.

Secretary of the Commonwealth,

January 6th, 1868. td

DRUGGISTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Liberty and Wayne Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

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Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

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84 WOOD STREET.

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REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 124 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Directly opposite the old stand.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

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JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-ly

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

On hand and arriving daily by

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE BOATMAN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, at Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 20, 1836.

1. Capital		$ 250,000 00
With privilege of increasing to		500,000 00
2. Assets:		
Stock, due bills, each secured by two approved names	$125,000 00	
United States 7-30's	116,000 00	
Cash in Bank	20,953 50	
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	46,507 32	
Book Accounts for premiums	2,006 85	316,467 67
3. Amount of premiums received in 1867		46,261 64
4. Interest received in 1867		12,145 98
5. Paid in 1867, as follows, viz:		
Net Losses	$ 26,076 58	
Return Premiums	1,339 07	
Re-Insurance	364 63	
Dividend No. 1	5,000 00	
Commissions	1,269 42	
Board of Underwriters	178 00	
U. S. Gov't Taxes	949 42	
State Taxes credited	970 19	
Salaries, Rents, Stamps, Telegraphic and all other expenses than those above enumerated	4,855 95	41,019 24
6. Amount of outstanding Risks, December 31, 1867		1,030,616 74
7. Amount of Losses, unadjusted. Claims against the Company, and Debts of every character, not exceeding		13,500 00

ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.

ocd

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 20, 1836.

1. Capital authorized and paid in		$100,000 00
2. Assets:		
United States 5-20s	$81,500 00	
Bills receivable	15,885 82	
Mortgages	12,000 00	
Allegheny City Bonds	5,000 00	
Bank Stock	4,200 00	
Insurance Stock	2,500 00	
Individual Accounts, Premium Notes	1,336 61	
Cash in Bank Gold	2,446 90	
Cash in Bank, Legal Tenders	3,092 79	
Office Furniture	334 15	$127,585 32
3. Amount of premiums received from Jan. 1st, to December 31st, 1867, inclusive		$29,198 67
4. Amount of interest received in 1867		$8,516 14
5. Paid since January 1st, 1867, as follows, viz:		
Fire and Marine Losses	$25,824 83	
Reinsurance	2,566 93	
Returned Premiums	1,167 47	
Commissions on Premiums	167 71	
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Bankers' License	532 50	
State and City Taxes	732 02	
Salaries, Rent and all other Expenses	5,375 63	$ 36,463 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1867		$1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all claims unadjusted December 31, 1867, of losses unadjusted, and claims of every character, not exceeding		$11,330 83.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 214 LIBERTY STREET.

Incorporated July, 1856.

The following Statement of the Company up to January 1, 1868, is published in accordance with an Act of Assembly:

Capital subscribed	$100,000 00
Amount paid Cash	50,000 00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$ 94,724 76
Cash in hand of Treasurer	13,519 58
Stock due Bills	11,200 00
Office Fixtures	286 50
Stock due Bills, to approved Names	50,000 00
	$170,248 84
Balance January 1, 1867	$ 51,376 55
Receipts from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868	
Premiums for Fire Risks	$52,089 37
Interest on Securities	6,720 53
	$58,809 90
Disbursements during the above time.	
Fire Losses	$31,666 98
Expenses	3,072 79
Printing, Advertising, Commissions, Salaries, Rents, Stamps, and sundry Expenses	3,270 28
Returned Premiums and re-Insurance	1,461 11
Salaries and office Rents	3,344 75—$43,307 61—$ 34,852 29
	$ 86,228 84
Dividend paid to Stockholders	16,000 00
Balance January 1, 1868	$ 70,228 84

C. HOEVELER, President.

F. L. GROSS, Secretary.

NATIONAL

Insurance Company,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.

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JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

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John Allen Brown,	George Gerst,
O. H. P. Williams,	John A. Myler,
A. H. English,	Jas. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart,	C. C. Boyle. ocd

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.

CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1867.....175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Risks.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

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John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Daniell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	R. Walkins,
Samuel B. Robison,	John B. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. D. Gilmore,
	James McCandless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. MCDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Marine and Land Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
A. G. Hussman,	Hugh Hartwell,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Jos. Painter,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A

The Daily Commercial

GEORGIA.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

ATLANTA, January 21.—The Convention today, by a vote of 62 to 42, adopted the following:

WHEREAS The reconstruction acts recognize the existence of a government within the limits of Georgia, subject to the military commander of the district and the paramount authority of Congress under which certain officials hold office; and whereas it is time to relieve all such of existing disability, that they may be eligible to fill the vacancies thus created.

Resolved, That the Convention do further request the modification of the test oath so as to admit of all persons who have aided or abetted the late war against the United States holding office therein, provided such persons loyally accept the past and are cordially attached and determined to support the Constitution of the States on the basis of the reconstruction acts.

Copies were ordered to be sent to the President, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House.

The Convention refused to have afternoon sessions, or limit speeches. Adjourned.

AUGUSTA, January 21.—The Commission appointed by Gen. Meade to examine into the alleged mal-administration on the part of the City Council, received affidavits from the petitioners, but nothing conclusive was done.

VIRGINIA.

Reconstruction Convention—Meeting of Trustees of Peabody Fund.

RICHMOND, January 21.—The Convention spent the day in debating and adopting sections of the bill of rights.

A committee of four whites and one colored was appointed to invite General Grant to visit the Convention. One conservative declined to serve and another took his place.

The trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund to-day received the report of Dr. Sears, who says he was warmly welcomed by the people of the South, who readily indorse his views, especially relating to normal schools. General Grant was present at the meeting.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 21,—The sixth annual session of the West Virginia Legislature assembled in this city on Tuesday. Mr. Stevenson, the former President of the Senate, was re-elected. In the House, H. C. McWhorter of Kanawha county, was elected Speaker, and W. P. Hubbard of Ohio, Clerk. The Governor's message was received in the afternoon. It is a clear, concise document, displaying an encouraging exhibit of the affairs of the State.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

There will be no difficulty about adjusting the difference upon the Anti-contraction bill, which is merely a question as to its phraseology. It will probably reach the President about the middle of the week.

A SCHEME FOR EXPANSION.

Several western men have resolutions prepared ready to offer to-morrow, directing the Secretary to take up and cancel Government bonds to the amount of the greenbacks withdrawn under the contraction law. This is to secure a release of those notes he has already cancelled, amounting to over $10,000,000. They claim to have a majority in its favor, if they can get to a direct vote.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO.

The impression in this city is that the President will allow things to drift along just as they are now, avoiding any personal communication with Mr. Stanton, but recognizing him officially as far as may be necessary. The Secretary's drafts, which had been suspended in the Treasury Department, have since been paid—one of them to the amount of $500,000. Should the opportunity offer to present the name of a good man, Mr. Johnson may make a nomination, but on this point it is believed he has come to no settled determination.

THE RUSSIAN PURCHASE.

There is reason to believe that the House of Representatives will refuse to appropriate the money requisite to carry out the provisions of the Russian treaty for the purchase of Alaska, even should the Committee on Foreign Relations report favorably on the proposition, which is now regarded as very doubtful. The opposition to the purchase is rapidly strengthening, and the indications now are that the appropriation will fail, and members are already speculating as to the probable result of such an event, since Russia has already delivered the territory into the possession of the United States. Mr. Seward may be able to satisfy the Emperor Alexander that this refusal to pay for our purchase is only a spasmodic freak on the part of Congress, but it is respectfully suggested that it may be cheaper to pay the demand than to incur the expense of publishing the diplomatic correspondence which is likely to follow upon a refusal. Leading Senators express the opinion that the threatened action of the House on the subject of the Alaska purchase is to kill off the Johnson treaty in the Senate, a refusal on the part of Congress to pay for Alaska would certainly place our Government in a ridiculous and mortifying position, both at home and abroad.

STATE NEWS.

The latest valuation of the real and personal property of Snyder county is $844,154.

The homœopathic physicians of the city of Erie have reduced their price of ordinary prescriptions to fifty cents, and of visits within a quarter of a mile of physician's residence to one dollar, with no extra charge for medicine.

Lead ore has been found in Jefferson county, Pa., in proximity to a coal bank belonging to Henry H. Hum, near Brookville. The Brookville *Republican* says, "immediately under the lead ore vein there is about two inches of Cannel and Anthracite coal, and as it is generally acted by miners that iron ore exists either above or below a coal vein, Mr. Hum has no probability has in one mine Anthracite or hard coal; Bituminous or soft coal, iron and lead ore. We shall anxiously await the development of this mine and inform our readers of the result."

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Corry was held a few days ago, to organize a plan to turn the buildings of the Downer Oil Works into machine and woodenware manufactories, upon the joint stock principle. A large number of shares of stock were taken, and the prospect is that the plan will be put into successful operation at an early day. Corry has been somewhat discouraged of late, but the enterprise of its citizens will not admit of inactivity. If business fails to come to them they will create it.

The fund of $8,000 to liquidate the debt of the Board of Trust of Waynesburg College has been subscribed, and the subscribers are called upon to pay their subscriptions.

The residence of R. A. Lamberton, Esq., in Harrisburg, was injured by fire, Monday morning, to the extent of $300 to $500. Insured in Philadelphia offices.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Iron ore has been discovered on Campbell's Creek, near the Kanawha River, on the lands of John D. Lewis and the Steel Survey, the seam averaging twenty-six inches in thickness. General Ruffner and others are organizing a company for the erection of a blast furnace.

Rev. D. H. Buttle has permanently entered upon his duties as pastor of the Lutheran Church of Shepherdstown.

The Morgantown *Post*, in announcing that there will be quite a lively time during the next term of Circuit Court there, says there will be three divorce cases and much other important business on hands.

C. H. Younger, the condemned wife murderer, who escaped from the Point Pleasant jail on New Years night, has been recaptured and returned to prison.

The Black Crook has at length reached Wheeling, and is now being performed there to large audiences.

The West Virginia Legislature convened in Wheeling yesterday.

The municipal campaign in Wheeling is now opened, and both parties have full tickets in the field for the various city offices.

THE remains of the unclaimed dead of the Angola disaster have been removed from the vault of the St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, and buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery. They consisted of seventeen bodies, all thus far unrecognized. The Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company has purchased a lot in the above cemetery, and the bodies were interred on the northern edge of this lot. It is the intention of the railway company to erect a suitable monument over the remains. A full record of the bodies has been made, and the graves numbered; while all relics upon the persons of the dead or among the *debris* of the burned car, have been carefully marked and preserved, in order to aid, as far as possible, in the future identification of the unfortunate dead. To-day last, the wife and sons of Mr. Benjamin Ayres, of Hydetown, Pa., went to Buffalo to identify, if possible, the body of the husband and father, which was supposed to be among those previously unidentified. The remains were discovered and recognized. One of the pockets of his vest, across which one arm had lain, was not burned, and in this was found a pair of silver spectacles in a case, which were known to belonged to Mr. Ayres. The wife also recognized portions of the underclothing, made by herself, which still clung to the body.

An effort is now being made by the friends of Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., to make good the amount of its recent financial losses by the failure of the Crawford County Bank and otherwise. The proposition is to secure subscriptions of twenty dollars per annum each from at least one hundred persons, payable from at least one hundred persons, payable annually for five years. This amount will meet all deficiencies and obviate the present necessity for vacating some of the professorships.

Bishop Simpson has expressed the belief that the great vices in our large cities will never be conquered until the ballot is put in the hands of women.

The Life of Grant—Its Lesson.

The lesson of Grant's life is that, wherever we are placed, we are doing our highest and best political work when we are doing the work nearest at hand and to which we have been specially assigned; that there is no such servant of the country as he who keeps his mind steadily fixed on what he knows to be his business. When Grant took command of a regiment at the outbreak of the war, he did nothing but command it to the best of his ability. When he got command of an army, he did nothing and thought of nothing but commanding an army. When he was made commander-in-chief, he gave his mind to the duties of that office, and to nothing else. He kept his gaze fixed on his books, papers and reports, instead of taking surveys of the country and the world, or getting up "views" on reconstruction or universal suffrage. Being a soldier he tried to be the best kind of a soldier simply, and not a mongrel politician, with newspapers, documents, and drafts of speeches sticking out of the pockets of a uniform coat. What temptations an American soldier has to resist who guesses this course, we may infer from the example of General McClellan. When that unlucky personage found himself driven back on Harrison's Landing, after those awful days of July, 1862, with an army perishing by inches in his hands, the nation looking on in agony, and the world in suspense, with every inducement that was ever applied to a human being urging him to concentrate all his faculties on the dreadful game before him, he retired to his tent and wrote out, for Mr. Lincoln's edification, his "views" on the state of the country—old "views," too, with which he had probably been crammed a month previously by New York politicians. It was one of the most ludicrous incidents in military history, but there was nevertheless something very pathetic about it. It showed that he wilfully neglected his own work to meddle in other people's, but that, being weak-brained and overmatched, he turned readily for relief to one of the commonest indications of the day. It was so pleasant and easy to show Mr. Lincoln on paper how to govern the country at large; so hard to withstand the terrible Lee and his rebels on the other side of the hill. And he made his account by it. A large portion of the public hailed it as a lucky stroke, and the Harrison's Landing letter became a "static paper."—*Nation.*

Senator Sumner on Ireland.

The Rev. George W. Pepper, of North Carolina, recently wrote a letter to the Hon. Charles Sumner, in which he said that the latter's recent earnest speech in the Senate on American citizenship, coming as it did from the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, inspired him with the hope that at no distant day Irish-Americans, in their journeys to the old land for health and recreation, will be protected "from the arrests and indignities of that foul and treacherous nation, England." "Lot Senators and Representatives," he added, "heed the suggestions and bold words of the President in his Message, and declare for equal rights, equal privileges, and an equal protection to all of its citizens and I assure you that all of my countrymen will ever hold in grateful remembrance the 39th Congress." To this Mr. Sumner responded as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, }
WASHINGTON, January 8, 1868. }

DEAR SIR—I have your note of the 7th in reference to the condition of Ireland and the rights of American citizens abroad. The latter question has long been, and is still, the subject of discussion, between this Government and various foreign powers, and it is to be hoped that a satisfactory conclusion will soon be reached. It has already been brought up in Congress, when I took occasion to declare the sentiments of the claim made by England. I regret the condition of affairs in Ireland, which is indeed deplorable, and I am glad to see that the subject is beginning to engage the attention of English statesmen.

Justice to Ireland is a British necessity. In every effort for human rights there is but one side for my sympathy and aspiration. Believe me, Sir, faithfully, yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

The Rev. Geo. Pepper, Goldsboro, N. C.

The Rebels Disappointed in Gen. Meade,

The following is an extract from a letter written by a prominent and influential citizen of Alabama: "We are now working hard and will surely succeed, unless A. J. should again disarrange our plans by the removal of Gen. Meade, who has begun so gloriously much to the chagrin and disgust of the rebels. During the last two weeks the latter had been having their fun in many counties, all their own way, and the scenes of 1860, when Democrats could safely speak against secession, were beginning to be re-enacted. Old residents here, who were Union men then, and who are still loyal, say they have seen no time since 1860 that has been much reminded them of that period as have the few days since General Pope's removal. We all understood well the programme and that it would be one of violence and bloodshed. Their plans were pretty proclaimed this, and but for the noble stand taken by Gen. Meade our elections must have been, and could only have proved, a mere farce. But now all is changed, and if you could see the faces of the leading rebels here in one of the illustrated weeklies, you would laugh heartily. We rode the other day with a committee of their number, who went to Atlanta to pay its respects to Gen. Meade, and to get a promise from him to do their bidding I saw them on their return, and their presence in the camp is shadow of an old around. Now we are having our day, and our friends, so far as they have seen Gen. Meade's orders, are fully reassured, and all feel confident."

State Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Philadelphia, present Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read, Agnew and Sharswood, the following judgments were entered Monday morning:

By Thompson, Chief Justice—Conrow vs. Schloss; error to D. C. Judgment affirmed upon an equal division of the Court.

By Lowrie—Wallace & Co.; error to District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Benners vs. Clemens; error to District Court. Judgment affirmed.

Bacon's appeal. Re-argument ordered.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Daniel and Hiram Hill; error to Common Pleas of Somerset county. Judgment affirmed.

By Read, J.—Kneass vs. Mifflin; error to C. F., Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Walthour vs. Gordon; error to C. P., Westmoreland. Judgment affirmed.

By Agnew, J.—The Chicago and Allegheny Oil Company vs. The United States Petroleum Company; in equity. Bill dismissed and the costs ordered to be paid by the plaintiffs.

Heist vs. Borbridge; certificate from *nisi prius*. Judgment affirmed.

The list for Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery and Schuylkill counties was taken up.

Nisi Prius—Justice Strong.—B. F. Campbell, B. F. Campbell, Jr. and J. F. Alden, trading as B. F. Campbell & Co., vs. Alfred C. Harmer, garnishee of James B. Harmer; an attachment execution. On trial.

THE holders of National obligations receive the interest every January and July, with the exception of a certain class who are paid in November and May. The coupons must be presented by the holder or his attorney at the Treasury in New York. From the *Sun* we learn that of the number of these certificate holders, some idea may be formed from the fact that the Treasury has been busy paying them now for thirteen business days since January 1, and still the line of those in waiting confidently numbers between thirty and forty at a time. Yet, will it be believed, with all this increase of business, scarcely any more clerical force is employed than there used to be, when all the payments could be made in a single day. All the different loans are crowded together into one book, and as the names are arranged only by the first letters, it takes sometimes five minutes for a single person to find the proper place at which to sign. The clerk in attendance works hard enough, but it is impossible for him to expedite matters any faster than he does. The consequence is, a vexatious delay to every one who has interest to draw, and to many a fatigue which they are scarcely able to endure.

In the billiard rooms of Willard's Hotel, at Washington, the other evening, a boozy individual made a bet that he could swallow a billiard ball. The bet was accepted, and the boozy individual undertook the task. The ball was oiled, and with some effort got through his teeth and into his mouth; and there it stayed, and would neither go down or come out until Dr. Wright was sent for, who, after half an hour's hard work, removed it.

Rev. Jason W. Kellogg, formerly a M. E. pastor in Detroit, and recently of Dearborn, has eloped with the wife (who is also the daughter of one of his deacons) of a wealthy farmer, who lives in the vicinity of Dearborn. The reverend fugitive leaves a wife and two children. The husband is left for, who, after half an hour's hard work, removed it.

The California and Oregon and Marysville Railroad Companies have consolidated, and will hereafter be known as the California and Oregon Railroad Company.

CITY MATTERS.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for February, an excellent number, has been received by Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice.

P., A. AND M. P. R. W. Co.—The annual election for Directors of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company was held on Monday, when the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. Wm. J. Kountz, C. M. Seibert, Charles E. Speer, D. S. H. Gilmore and Andrew Ackley. This Board is the same as last year, except that Captain C. F., Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Ackley was substituted. Capt. W. J. Kountz was re-elected President, and Mr. C. M. Seibert re-elected to the office of Secretary and Treasurer.

ILLICIT DISTILLING.—Two brothers, named George and Jeremiah Ralston, residents of Butler county, were arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Gillespie, and brought to this city, on a charge of illicit distilling. It appears that the prisoners' father is proprietor of a distillery in Worth township, Butler county, and information having been received that liquor was being illegally distilled there, Mr. Gillespie proceeded to the place and arrested the young men. They were placed in the lock-up for the night, but that night Deputy United States Commissioner McClandless was called in, and after hearing the facts in the case will be made public.

Coasting on the Side Walks—Probably Fatal Accident.

The practice of coasting on the side walks is greatly indulged in by the urchins of this locality, and from the frequent accidents that have resulted from it, we think it is high time the police should interfere and put a stop to it. On Monday, an accident occurred on James street, in the Third Ward, Allegheny, which will, in all probability, result in the death of a little boy named Charles Lee, aged about ten years. It appears that the boy had been in attendance at the Third Ward Public School, and during recess in the afternoon had put on his skates and was skating on the side walk. While in the act of crossing James street, at the corner of which thoroughfare the school building is located, his attention was attracted to a drove of cattle passing along North Avenue. Just at that moment a sled, upon which was seated a lad named Robert McFarland, came dashing down the street at a terrific speed, and before young Lee was aware of his danger he was struck and hurled to the ground. In falling, his head came in contact with a tree box, causing a fracture of the skull. His legs, arms, and body were also bruised. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and carried into a house near by, where medical aid was summoned. He was subsequently removed to the residence of his parents, on Fleming street, where he was lying, at last accounts, in a critical condition.

An Unpleasant Sleigh Ride.

A city official concluded last evening to take advantage of the snow and indulge in a sleigh ride. He accordingly procured a cutter and pair, proceeded to the residence of two female friends, and invited them to take a trip to East Liberty. The invitation was accepted, and the party proceeded merrily along the road until they arrived near Barker's, when the sleigh upset and tumbled them out. The ladies, who escaped injury, were placed in a neighboring dwelling until the damage to the vehicle and harness had been repaired, when they concluded that they had seen enough of enjoyment for one evening, and proposed a return to the city. The gentleman, however, gallantly overruled the proposition, and after refreshing themselves at Barker's, they started homeward. The evening being pleasant and the sleighing excellent, they soon forgot their late mishap in the general enjoyment. They reached the city in safety, but while turning the corner at Seventh and Smithfield streets, the sleigh struck an obstruction, throwing the party into the gutter, which was filled with slush and ice. They were soon extricated from their unpleasant position, and being thoroughly wet and the worse for the mishap, they again walked home. The official states that this will be his last sleigh ride during the season.

Sabbath School Teachers' Institute.

A Sabbath School Teachers' Institute for Allegheny county, in connection with the United and Reformed branches of the Presbyterian Church, will be in session to-day and Thursday, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, this city. The opening exercises will commence this morning at ten o'clock, Rev. T. H. Hanna, of this city, will deliver the introductory address. There will be six sessions held, as follows:

Wednesday morning, from 10 o'clock to 12 M.; afternoon, from 2:30 o'clock to 5 P. M.; evening, from 7:30 o'clock to 9 P. M.

Thursday morning, from 9:30 o'clock to 12 M.; afternoon, from 2:30 o'clock to 5 P. M.; evening, concluding exercises commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

As subjects of the utmost importance to Sabbath School workers are to be discussed, and some eminent Sabbath School men are to be present, it is hoped that pastors, superintendents, teachers, and all lovers of Sabbath Schools will endeavor to be present.

Skating Tournament.

A grand skating contest will be commenced at the Keystone Skating Rink, in Allegheny, commencing on the fourth of February, during which prizes to the amount of $1,000 will be distributed. The principal prize will be a gold medal, set with diamonds and precious stones, valued at $500, (a gift from Messrs. Hervey & Johnson, builders of the Rink) to be awarded, together with the title of "Champion of America," to the best skater. The other prizes, six in number, will consist of skates and money. It is also proposed to hold a Skating Congress at the Rink on the third of February, to frame rules for the government of this and future contests for the championship. The various skating clubs in the United States and Canada are requested each to send two delegates to this Congress. Major R. G. Hervey, the General Manager of the Rink, has charge of the arrangements, which is a sufficient guarantee that the tournament will prove a success.

Public Amusements.

THE FLORENCES.—Another large and delighted audience was present at the Opera House last evening, to witness the Florences in their attractive Irish and Yankee performances. This evening, the new and popular Irish drama, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Florence, entitled "Inshavogue, or Wearing of the Green," will be performed. The play has an attractive plot, is full of interest, and abounds in very interesting. The admirers of genteel Irish comedy should not fail to see the Florences before their departure. They are really deserving artistes, and merit crowded houses nightly.

UNDINE.—The second performance of "Undine" came off at the Academy of Music last evening, in a highly satisfactory manner. The large audience present did not manifest much enthusiasm during the first two acts, but from the rise to the fall of the curtain in the third act there was almost one continued round of applause. The superb dancing of Miles, Wesmael, Venturolli, and Lupo and Signor Lupo delighted the audience to such an extent that they kept up a tempest of applause. The final scene was gorgeous—surpassing in splendor anything of the kind ever presented on the stage in this city. At the close of the Grand Ballet D'Alka, during which the March of the Amazons takes place, the scene suddenly changes, and from back side of the village in the distance rises representing the seasons, while from above the centre of the stage descends a beautiful car, in which are seated three elegantly attired females. With the aid of chemical lights this scene is presented in all its splendor. At the close of the curtain, Mr. Hess, in response to enthusiastic calls, appeared and made a happy acknowledgment, which was appropriately honored. Undine will be repeated this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels will commence a series of their popular concerts at Masonic Hall this evening. This troupe has always aimed at excellence in their several specialities, and their success on previous visits warrants the belief that they yet maintain their position in the front rank of minstrelsy. Lew Benedict is one of the finest comedians in the business, and has valuable assistants in his department, while the vocal and instrumental parts are in the hands of talented musicians.

For additional Telegraph see 2d page.

Water Street Property at Auction.

Our readers will bear in mind that John D. Bailey & Bro., Auctioneers, will offer that desirable four-story stone-front warehouse, Nos. 90 and 81 Water street, at auction, Thursday, January 23, at 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desiring to make a good investment are requested to inspect the property. Lot 35 feet by 160 to First street.

How to Keep Water Pipes from Freezing.

Wrap them with hair felt. It costs but little and saves expensive repairs and a world of trouble. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

SUCCESSFUL, BECAUSE OF SUPERIOR MERIT.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

ABSENT.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st, on his return will be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

SLIGHT FIRE ON FOURTH STREET.—The alarm of fire shortly before ten o'clock yesterday morning from Box No. 13, at the Vigilant Engine House, was occasioned by the burning of some straw in the cellar of the building occupied as a shaving saloon by J. Proctor, colored, and located at No. 47 Fourth street, between Ferry and Market. It appears that a fireman, who occupies the upper portion of the building, went down to the cellar with a lighted candle, when it communicated with a pile of straw. The fire department was promptly on the ground, and extinguished the flames before much damage had been done.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Factory street, in the Fifth ward, last night. The body was removed to Mr. Devore's undertaking establishment, on Grant street, but owing to the lateness of the hour, the inquest was postponed until this morning.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Alderman Taylor.)

QUARREL BETWEEN MILL HANDS.

John Griffin appeared yesterday and made an information against one James Herron, for assault and battery. The parties are employed at Zug's rolling mill, in the Fifth ward, and a quarrel springing up between them, Griffin, it is alleged, seized a hammer and struck Griffin with it. The accused was arrested and held for trial in court.

LARCENY OF A SACQUE.

Wm. Horen entered suit against Elijah Cross, charging him with the larceny of a cloth sacque and other articles of clothing. The case came up before the time appointed for a hearing, the parties met and amicably settled the case.

Before Alderman Gripp.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND SURETY.

John Sampson yesterday appeared and made an information against John Owens for felonious assault and battery and surety of the peace, and against his son, Owen Owens, for surety of the peace. The complainant resides near the Standard Oil Works, Collins township, and is in the employ of a gentleman residing there. This gentleman took a horse for a debt some time ago, and was induced, as is alleged, by the representatives of Owens, who is a horse dealer residing in the Seventh ward, near Bedford street, to exchange the animal for one of Mr. ——, which he represented to be not the best possible description. Owens's horse, when obtained, was found to be only a wreck, and the complainant and Sampson to return it to Owens yesterday morning. As soon as Owens ascertained the true state of affairs, as he alleges, the information states, attacked him with a large open knife and pursued him, threatening to cut him to pieces. Owens also went before the magistrate. The accused were both arrested and held to bail for a hearing on the 23d inst.

ALLEGHENY CITY COUNCILS.

Election of City Officers—Standing Committees for the Year.

The Select and Common Councils of Allegheny met last evening in joint session for the purpose of electing city officers to serve for the ensuing year. The election resulted in the election of all the persons selected by the caucus, a list of whom was published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following Standing Committees were announced:

Finance.—S. C.—*A. D. Smith, Hall, Riddle, Black. C. C.—McNeil, Voeghtly, Fleming.

Streets and Sewers.—S. C.—*Myler, Riddle, A. Patterson. C. C.—McDonald, Hanna, Voeghtly, Geyer.

Wharves and Landings.—S. C.—Reiter, J. C. Patterson, Faulkner. C. C.—*White, Megraw, Brown, Hastings.

City Property.—S. C.—*Reed, Phillips Hall. C. C.—Tate, Eyster, Lindsay, Richard-son.

Water.—S. C.—*Brown, Hartman, Wettach. C. C.—McNeil, Kennedy, Warner, Cowley.

Poor Farm.—S. C.—Weise, Myler, English. C. C.—McNeil, Cutler, Tate, Clark.

Police.—S. C.—*English, Brown, J. C. Patterson. C. C.—Huchliley, Blair, Ley, Warner.

Gas.—S. C.—Weise, Wm. Smith, Hall. C. C.—*McDonald, Hanna, Riddle, Mayer.

Railroads.—S. C.—*Faulkner, J. C. Patterson, Reed. C. C.—Hanna, Reed, Clark, Ober.

Surveys.—S. C.—*Gang, Faulkner, Reiter. C. C.—Brown, Reed, Kunble, Geyer.

Printing.—S. C.—A. D. Smith, Wettach, Mollerdal. C. C.—*Warner, White, Richardson, Ober.

Appeals.—S. C.—*Wm. Smith, Gwinner. C. C.—McDonald, Huchuly, Lindsey, Eyster.

Ordinances.—S. C.—*Weise, Hartman, Gwinner. C. C.—Dunham, Brown, Cowley, Kennedy.

Fire Engines.—S. C.—Phillips, Gang, A. Patterson. C. C.—*Megraw, Cutler, Dunham, Kurkle.

Markets.—S. C.—Wm. Smith, Reiter, Mothersal. C. C.—*Hanna, Dunham, Cowley, Ober.

Wooden Buildings.—S. C.—Gang, Mothersal, Wettach. C. C.—*Cutler, Blair, Mayer, Lindsay.

Street Railroads.—S. C.—*A. Patterson, Wm. Hartman. C. C.—Megraw, Fleming, Levi, Richardson.

Common Grounds.—S. C.—*Phillips, Reed, Black. C. C.—Hanna, Mayer, Voeghtly, Tate.

Division of Wards.—S. C.—English, Brown, Black. C. C.—*Dunham, Fleming, Ley, Hastings.

*Chairman.

The Orphans' Fair.

This Fair is still crowded nightly, and the different articles are meeting with rapid sale. The contest for the magnificent gold headed cane, to be awarded to the most popular Manager of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, was won by Mr. James McCabe, he receiving about five thousand three hundred votes to about three thousand seven hundred cast for Mr. Terrence Campbell. The aggregate vote on the cane was over ten thousand. A contest was opened last night on a valuable set of buggy harness, to be awarded to the gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes, and at the close of the Fair the vote was as follows: Alderman Samuel McMasters, 21; James Maginn, 17; Peter O'Neill, 11; W. H. Devore, 10; J. M. Bergann, 10; Wm. Ward, 5. A contest was also opened last night on a beautiful set of fireman's equipments, to be given to the fire company receiving the highest number of votes. A magnificent gold watch will be put up at the Orphans' Bazaar, to be voted to the most popular City Councilman, the voting to commence each. The proceeds of the Fair during the remainder of the week will be for the benefit of the poor of the city. The voting will continue all week.

The Grand Opera Season.

The brief season of Grand Opera, under the direction of Leonard Grover and Max Maretzek, will commence on Monday evening next at the Academy of Music. The operas will be Faust, Fra Diavolo, Il Trovatore, Lucrezia Borgia and Gounod's last and greatest work, Romeo and Juliet. As but four operas can be given, one of the foregoing must be omitted, and the season subscribers' wishes will be consulted thereupon. The operas will be given with a cast unexampled in this city, and the costumes and mountings will be of the most splendid and expensive character. The sale of season tickets will commence this morning at C. C. Meller's, 81 Wood street, and as this is the first opportunity our citizens have had presented to them to show their appreciation of Grand Opera, the sale to-day should be extensive.

Public Amusements.

THE FLORENCES.—Another large and delighted audience was present at the Opera House last evening, to witness the Florences in their attractive Irish and Yankee performances. This evening, the new and popular Irish drama, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Florence, entitled "Inshavogue, or Wearing of the Green," will be performed. The play has an attractive plot, is full of interest, and abounds in very interesting. The admirers of genteel Irish comedy should not fail to see the Florences before their departure. They are really deserving artistes, and merit crowded houses nightly.

UNDINE.—The second performance of "Undine" came off at the Academy of Music last evening, in a highly satisfactory manner. The large audience present did not manifest much enthusiasm during the first two acts, but from the rise to the fall of the curtain in the third act there was almost one continued round of applause. The superb dancing of Miles, Wesmael, Venturolli, and Lupo and Signor Lupo delighted the audience to such an extent that they kept up a tempest of applause. The final scene was gorgeous—surpassing in splendor anything of the kind ever presented on the stage in this city. At the close of the Grand Ballet D'Alka, during which the March of the Amazons takes place, the scene suddenly changes, and from back side of the village in the distance rises representing the seasons, while from above the centre of the stage descends a beautiful car, in which are seated three elegantly attired females. With the aid of chemical lights this scene is presented in all its splendor. At the close of the curtain, Mr. Hess, in response to enthusiastic calls, appeared and made a happy acknowledgment, which was appropriately honored. Undine will be repeated this evening.

MASONIC HALL.—Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels will commence a series of their popular concerts at Masonic Hall this evening. This troupe has always aimed at excellence in their several specialities, and their success on previous visits warrants the belief that they yet maintain their position in the front rank of minstrelsy. Lew Benedict is one of the finest comedians in the business, and has valuable assistants in his department, while the vocal and instrumental parts are in the hands of talented musicians.

For additional Telegraph see 2d page.

Water Street Property at Auction.

Our readers will bear in mind that John D. Bailey & Bro., Auctioneers, will offer that desirable four-story stone-front warehouse, Nos. 90 and 81 Water street, at auction, Thursday, January 23, at 5 o'clock P. M. Parties desiring to make a good investment are requested to inspect the property. Lot 35 feet by 160 to First street.

How to Keep Water Pipes from Freezing.

Wrap them with hair felt. It costs but little and saves expensive repairs and a world of trouble. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

SUCCESSFUL, BECAUSE OF SUPERIOR MERIT.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of *SEVEN-THIRTIES,* INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government Securities, COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Agents Pacific Railroad, Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO., Bankers, AND DEALERS IN **Government Securities,** Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF U. S. BONDS, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 21, 1868.

The demand on the banks for loans is brisk, notwithstanding the prevailing dullness in tr